

97-84306-1

U.S. Works Progress
Administration

One year of W.P.A. in
Pennsylvania...

[Harrisburg?]

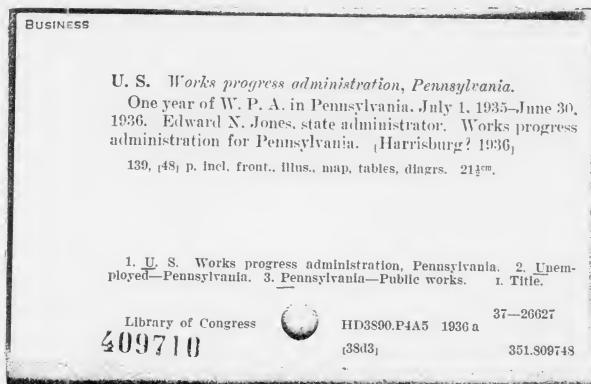
[1936]

97-84306-1
MASTER NEGATIVE #

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
PRESERVATION DIVISION

BIBLIOGRAPHIC MICROFORM TARGET

ORIGINAL MATERIAL AS FILMED - EXISTING BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORD



RESTRICTIONS ON USE: Reproductions may not be made without permission from Columbia University Libraries.

TECHNICAL MICROFORM DATA

FILM SIZE: 35mm

REDUCTION RATIO: 11:1

IMAGE PLACEMENT: IA IB IIB

DATE FILMED: 1-14-98

INITIALS: PB

TRACKING #: 30629

FILMED BY PRESERVATION RESOURCES, BETHLEHEM, PA.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC IRREGULARITIES

MAIN ENTRY: U.S. Works Progress Administration

One year of W.P.A. in Pennsylvania:
July 1, 1935 - June 30, 1936

Bibliographic Irregularities in the Original Document:

List all volumes and pages affected; include name of institution if filming borrowed text.

Page(s) missing/not available: _____

Volume(s) missing/not available: _____

Illegible and/or damaged page(s):

Page(s) or volume(s) misnumbered: _____

Bound out of sequence: _____

Page(s) or volume(s) filmed from copy borrowed from: _____

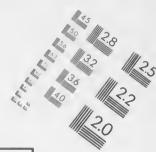
following page 139 - unpaginated "Statistical Appendix" tables A-1 thru A-25

Other: _____

Inserted material: _____

TRACKING#: MSH30629

PM-MGP
METRIC GENERAL PURPOSE TARGET
PHOTOGRAPHIC



150 mm

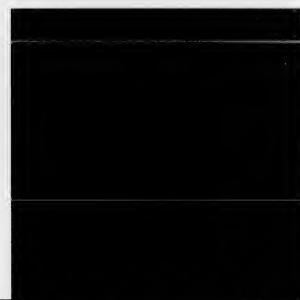
A4

↓

100 mm

↓

A5



2.0 mm

1.5 mm

1.0 mm

2.5 mm

ABCD EFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcedfghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
1234567890

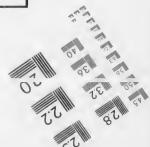
ABCD EFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcedfghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

ABCD EFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcedfghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

PRECISIONSM RESOLUTION TARGETS



A&P International
2715 Upper Afton Road, St. Paul, MN 55119-4760
612/738-9329 FAX 612/738-1496



U.S.W.P.A.

—

One year

of W.P.A.

1935 - 1936.

D 264

Un 423

Columbia University
in the City of New York

LIBRARY



School of Business

ONE YEAR OF WPA
IN PENNSYLVANIA



THE WORKS PROGRAM



PEOPLE PUT TO WORK



THE JOB ACCOMPLISHED



INDUSTRY GAINS



ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS



PRESENT POSITION





President Roosevelt and the State Administrator Inspecting WPA Flood Control Work at Johnstown, Penna.

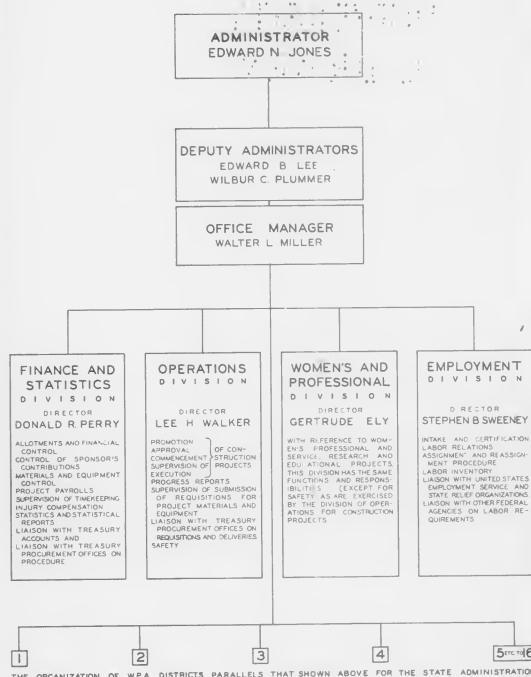
ONE YEAR
OF
W. P. A.
IN PENNSYLVANIA

JULY 1, 1935 — JUNE 30, 1936

EDWARD N. JONES
STATE ADMINISTRATOR
WORKS PROGRESS
ADMINISTRATION
FOR PENNSYLVANIA

BUS.

**ORGANIZATION OF
THE WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR PENNSYLVANIA**



JUNE 30, 1936

D 264
Un 423

**ONE YEAR OF W. P. A.
IN PENNSYLVANIA**

CONTENTS

Foreword - Edward N. Jones, State Administrator

PART I

WHAT IS THE WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION?

	Page
Dole vs. Wages	15
The responsibility of the Federal government	15
Public works	17
Cost	17
Maintaining public morale and individual skill	18
What is the Works Program?	19
The governmental operating agencies	19
The supporting agencies	19
The place of the Works Progress Administration in the Works Program	20

PART II

HOW PEOPLE ARE PUT TO WORK

	Page
Project promotion and approval	23
Who were the sponsors?	23
Types of projects	25
How projects were approved	28
The progress of project applications	29
Release of projects—allotment of funds	32
WPA as employer—policies and problems	33
Who was eligible for employment?	33
The nation's largest employer—from 0 to 289,000 in seven months	35
Who were the people employed?	39
From WPA project to private employment	44
Workers' earnings	47
Revisions in monthly earnings and assigned hours	48
Average earnings	55
“Earnings are a salary”	57
Project working conditions	58
Safety on the projects	58
Compensation for injuries	61
General working conditions	62
The open door policy in labor relations	62

PART III

THE JOB ACCOMPLISHED

	Page
Additions to the wealth of Pennsylvania	67
New roads for old	70
Aids to air transportation	70
Improvement of streams	72
Recreational facilities	74
The WPA schoolhouse—and other buildings	74
Aids to health and cleanliness	76
Other construction projects	76
Clothing the needy	79
Goods for the needy	79
Surplus commodities meet a deficit	81
Remaking books	83
The "white-collar" worker's contribution	83
Education for better living	85
Profit from leisure time	87
Planning for the future	89
Fact finding and statistical analysis	91
Preserving the records	91
Guarding the health of the next generation	91
Aids to visual education	93
Other "white-collar" projects	95
The government fosters the arts	95
Music	95
Theatre	96
Art	96
Writers	97
Service to youth	98
Outstanding accomplishments of special projects	98
The State sponsors highway improvements	98
Meeting an emergency—the flood	104
Progress of projects in operation	111

PART IV

HOW PRIVATE INDUSTRY GAINS

WPA as a customer	117
Payrolls as purchasing power	122

PART V

ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS OF THE WPA IN PENNSYLVANIA

Organization	127
State office	127
District organization	128
Relation to other organizations	128

Page

Personnel	129
Administrative finances	130
Relation of administrative cost to accomplishment	132

PART VI

THE PRESENT POSITION AND PROBLEMS

Employment	135
Present status of projects	136
Opportunity to secure local projects	137
Funds to keep projects going	137
Conclusion	138

TABLES

1. Classification of projects, Federal and sponsors' funds, by type of sponsor, to June 30, 1936	27
2. Progress of project applications, July 1935 to June 1936, by months cumulative	30
3. Comparison of number of persons employed with assigned quotas, by districts	38
4. Analysis of usual occupations of eligible persons and of project workers	43
5. Significant wage rate changes from July 1, 1935 to May 1, 1936	49
6. Classification of counties according to wage schedule, May 1, 1936	50
7. Comparison of average hourly wage rates in selected periods, October 1935 to June 1936, by county security wage classifications	53
8. Workers whose names appear on payrolls for month of March 1936, by assigned monthly wage	55
9. Man-hours worked and man-hours credited but not worked, monthly, August 1935 to June 1936	58
10. Accidents March to June 1936, classified by type of project	60
11. Physical accomplishments of construction projects to June 30, 1936	69

	Page
12. Attendance at recreation and leisure time activities, January to June 1936	89
13. Status of projects, June 30, 1936	111
14. Analysis of purchases and contributions, materials, supplies, and equipment; rentals and services—July 1935 to June 1936	118
15. Classification of total project expenditures, July 1935 to June 1936	121
16. Number of administrative employees and administrative expense, monthly, July 1935 to June 1936	131
17. Administrative expenses classified by type of expenditure, July 1935 to June 1936	132
 CHARTS	
Comparison of costs per person—direct relief and WPA	16
Federal limitations and sponsors' funds by types of sponsors	24
Classification of projects—Federal and sponsors' funds by type of sponsor	26
Trend of WPA employment by months	36
Usual occupations of eligible persons—first priorities	40
Percentage employment—first priorities by occupation ..	42
Workers leaving WPA projects for private employment ..	46
Increased labor costs due to increased wages and decreased hours	52
Average assigned hours and pay of WPA workers	54
Comparison of man hours worked and credited	56
Additions by WPA to the wealth of Pennsylvania	68
Project expenditures and encumbrances	78
Goods projects	84
Educational program	86
Accomplishments of child health projects	92
Emergency flood relief	106
Status of projects	110
WPA expenditures as purchasing power	120

PHOTOGRAPHS

	Page
President Roosevelt and the State Administrator Inspecting WPA Flood Control Work at Johnstown, Pennsylvania	71
City Street Improvements	73
A Landing Field Becomes an Airport	75
A New Athletic Field, a Renewed School Building Through WPA	77
A New Sewer That Really Meets the Community Needs..	80
Helpful Activity Under Healthful Conditions in a WPA Sewing Room	82
Packaging Surplus Commodities for the Needy	88
WPA Leadership in Leisure Time	90
For the Future—WPA Plans and Surveys	94
WPA Aids Visual Education Activities of Public Schools	99
New Roads for Old	101
Farm to Market	105
WPA meets a crisis—the flood, March 1936	

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

TABLES

A 1	Approvals and Allotments as of June 30, 1936 Number of Projects, Total Man-Years and Total Funds, by Counties
A 2	Number of Projects, Project Expenditures and Encumbrances by Type of Work, by Counties and Districts to June 30, 1936
A 3	Federal Authorizations, Expenditures and Encumbrances; Sponsors' Contributions to June 30, 1936, by Counties
A 4	Status of Projects June 30, 1936, by Districts ..
A 5	Employment on Works Progress Administration Projects September 1935 to June 1936—Monthly, by Counties
A 6	Tabulation of Shifts from Usual Occupations to Assigned Occupations—State Total
A 7	Increase in Monthly Labor Costs of WPA Projects in Pennsylvania, Due to Increased Hourly Rates and Decreased Hours Assigned (Original Monthly Items Compared with May 1936)

- A 8 Summary Table—Month of June, 1936—and Accumulative to June 30, 1936. Project and Administrative Accidents
- A 9 Physical Accomplishment of Construction Projects by County, District and by Type of Work to June 30, 1936
- A 10 Expenditures and Encumbrances on State-Wide Highway Projects, by Counties to June 30, 1936
- A 11 Number of Articles Produced, Persons Employed, WPA Expenditures and Sponsors Contributions on Sewing Projects to June 30, 1936 ..
- A 12 Physical Accomplishment and Federal Expenditures on Book Repair Projects to June 30, 1936 ..
- A 13 Number of Persons Who Left WPA Projects for Private Employment November 1935 to June 1936 by Counties
- A 14 Number of Classes, Teachers, and Persons Enrolled in Educational Program April 15-May 15, 1936, by Counties
- A 15 Enrollment in Educational Classes, by Subject, Age, and Sex April 15-May 15, 1936
- A 16 Number of Communities Served by Recreation and Leisure Projects Number of Teachers Engaged and Total Attendance at Activities by Counties
- A 17 Number of Teachers, Communities Served, and Attendance at Recreation and Leisure Time Activities February to June 1936
- A 18 Attendance at Recreation and Leisure Time Activities February to June 1936
- A 19 Number of Teachers, Communities Served and Attendance at Recreation and Leisure Time Activities—by Months
- A 20 State-Wide Child Health Projects—Visits, Examinations, Corrections, etc., by Counties January to June 1936
- A 21 School Lunch Projects to June 30, 1936
- A 22 Housekeeper Aide Projects to June 30, 1936
- A 23 Administrative Employees Per 1,000 Project Workers Monthly
- A 24 Administrative Employees Per 1,000 Project Workers, June 30, 1936
- A 25 Administrative Employees Classified by Functional Divisions, June 30, 1936

FOREWORD

The purpose of this report on "One Year of W. P. A. in Pennsylvania" is to provide a factual statement for present reading and permanent record and reference on what the Works Progress Administration for Pennsylvania really is, how it works, what it has accomplished, and what its present position and problems are.

A preliminary report in the form of a summarized story of the accomplishments of one year of the Works Progress Administration in Pennsylvania was issued shortly after the end of the year. This is a final and more inclusive report. These reports are issued in the belief that the public is interested in knowing how its money has been spent, and what it has received in return.

At the present writing, after the second year of the Works Progress Administration is well under way, its activities continue to bring innumerable advantages to practically every locality in the state, and innumerable benefits to nearly a quarter of a million workers who have found in work those satisfactions which they could never have realized under direct relief. All of these people now have jobs doing useful work which creates new wealth for the nation, whereas previously all of them were living in idleness.

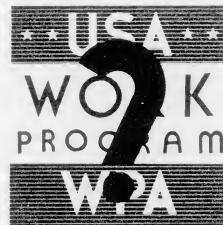
Edward N. Jones,
State Administrator.

WHAT IS THE W P A ?

"Liberty requires opportunity to make a living—a living decent according to the standard of the time, a living which gives man not only enough to live by, but something to live for."

"It is a sobering thing to be a servant of this great cause. We try in our daily work to remember that the cause belongs not to us, but to the people."

Franklin Delano Roosevelt,
Address in Philadelphia, June 28, 1936



PART I
WHAT IS THE WORKS PROGRESS
ADMINISTRATION?

The organization of the Works Progress Administration under the provisions of the Emergency Appropriation Act of 1935 marked the beginning of a new attitude toward the unemployed and their relief. Before this, relief was—as it always had been—primarily a state and local problem. In many cases the organization and methods of relief were based on antiquated poor-relief systems. Even where Federal funds were used, they usually were in the form of contributions to support state relief activities. The only exception to this was the Civil Works Program, which operated for several months in the winter of 1933-34. The purpose stated in the Emergency Appropriation Act of 1935 was "to provide relief, work relief and to increase employment by providing for useful projects." This direct participation of the Federal government in the relief of the unemployed introduced a new philosophy with new methods and a new organization. The purposes and methods of the Works Progress Administration and of the Works Program in general are summarized in the next few pages.

Dole vs. Wages

The Responsibility of the Federal Government

In the Works Program the Federal government assumes responsibility during the emergency for practically all of the relief cases in which there is a member who is employable. Under this logical division of responsibility there falls to the State the responsibility of caring for the relief cases in which there are no employables. However, part of this latter group is provided for in one or another portion of the Social Security Act. For example, the Social Security Act makes provision for pensions to the aged and to widowed mothers, with equal payments to be made for this purpose by the State and by the Federal Government. The Pennsylvania legislature recently passed legislation enabling this State to partake in the distribution of Federal funds under these provisions.

Of course some unemployables will remain, as hitherto, wards of local poor boards, receiving indoor relief in almshouses and poor farms or outdoor relief through grants of money or store orders.

Public Works

In the Works Program, employables on relief are assigned to public construction and to non-construction work of direct public benefit or of benefit to the various Federal, State or local governmental agencies. The emphasis is on *employment at useful work*. A secondary result is the effect of purchasing power circulated through the expenditures of the project workers and direct expenditures for materials, equipment, etc., for the projects.

This method of unemployment relief is contrasted to direct relief, under which the unemployed are maintained at a "minimum" existence, the recipients remaining idle. The Works Program, on the other hand, puts back to work those who were "disemployed" by private industry, enables and encourages the creation of products of material or non-material value, and acts as an incentive to private industry and reemployment. On the one hand is pay for idleness; on the other hand is pay for accomplishment.

Cost

An analysis of relief cases and total expenditures by the Pennsylvania State Emergency Relief Board indicates that the cost per case, including the cost of administration and the cost of special programs, is about \$36.78 per month.* During the same period the average Federal cost of Works Progress Administration employment per worker, including materials, equipment, and other expenses, administrative costs, and the cost of special programs such as the educational program, the recreational program, etc. was \$66.40 per month.**

Against the fact of this higher cost of work relief must be set two other very important facts. (1) There is a valuable material product or a non-material product the value of which cannot be

* This average is based on the average number of cases monthly from January to June 1936.

** For the entire first year of operations the average Federal cost was \$73.74 per man per month. Including sponsors' contributions the cost per month was \$76.24. The average cost for the full fiscal year is greater than that for January to June because of the fact that employment did not begin until the end of August, though administrative expenses had begun in July 1935.



COMPARISON OF COSTS PER PERSON
ON DIRECT RELIEF AND WPA
PENNSYLVANIA JANUARY TO JUNE 1936

SOCIOGRAPHICS

estimated in material terms or units. Some may disagree regarding the profitability of some projects, but the fact remains that sponsors have, in every case, considered the projects to be of sufficient value to undertake them and to contribute substantial sums toward their completion. (2) The actual participation in productive effort is maintaining a high morale and a healthy social attitude among those who otherwise would be unemployed dole recipients. This alone would justify the added expense of work relief as contrasted with the dole.

Maintaining Public Morale and Individual Skill

It can not be denied that, as compared with absolute destitution, with no income whatsoever, direct relief or a dole is praiseworthy. Also for the person who is no longer employable or for the family in which there are no employables, a dole may be all right. But even in these cases it is an insidious force working toward the breakdown of self-confidence, independence, and self esteem. There are few indeed who will dispute the statement of President Roosevelt that "the dole is a subtle destroyer of the human spirit."

The very concept and methods of work relief as exemplified in the Works Program lead to far different results. The worker is assigned, wherever possible, to work similar to his former occupation or other work for which he is fitted; he is treated as an employee, not as a relief client; he is actively producing something, and therefore considers himself a useful member of society; and the pay he receives is based upon the kind of work he does and the relative wage levels in his community, not upon a theoretical minimum budget nor upon a calculated "budgetary deficiency."

Among the workers—from the worker who is performing the more ordinary type of unskilled work to the worker who is putting to use a skill acquired from many years of experience or study—there is evidence of the beneficial effect of employment. First, there is the advantage of just being active as contrasted with the idleness of direct relief, an idleness which is practically enforced if one is not to undergo the difficulties of being dropped from relief and endeavoring to be reinstated.

Then there is the advantage in terms of retention of skills and of the development of new skills. In some cases workers who have not had an opportunity to practice their chosen vocations for several years have found again the thrill and satisfaction of achievement and of self-expression through work. Continued idleness could have but one result—deterioration of the old skills and techniques through disuse. In other cases skilled workers

have found themselves stranded by the decline of an entire industry, due to such changes as were caused by inventions, styles, and relocation of industries. In work relief they find the only means of acquiring new skills and new knowledge which will be advantageous not only to themselves but also to industry, as production and business in general return to former levels.

Lastly, employees have developed a more healthy attitude toward and a better appreciation of work itself, their fellow workers and, not the least, their employer, the Government itself.

What Is the Works Program?

The Governmental Operating Agencies

The central and largest of the operating agencies is the Works Progress Administration. Other employers under the Works Program are the Public Works Administration, the Resettlement Administration, the Departments of Agriculture, Interior, Labor, Navy, Treasury, and the War Department. All of these have projects operating directly under their supervision. In each case placements of relief persons are made in cooperation with the Works Progress Administration. Naturally, the type of work done under each of these agencies is distinctive to itself and is best controlled directly.

The Supporting Agencies

Closely cooperating with all the Works Program agencies are the United States Employment Service and its affiliated agencies, and the United States Treasury. The former, through its designated affiliates—the National Reemployment Service and the State Employment Offices—takes care of the original registration of all employables on relief rolls and makes the initial assignment.* The Treasury, through its State Accounts Office, Procurement Division, and Disbursing Office, is in a most important position with respect to the Works Progress Administration and to other Works Program activities. The duties performed are those of making all purchases, auditing and paying all payrolls, and supplying the general monetary control of allocations of funds made for the prosecution of work within the State.

* Subsequent assignments, if any are necessary, are made by the Works Progress Administration.

The Place of the Works Progress Administration in the Works Program

To a certain extent the Works Progress Administration occupied a buffer position in the general program of work relief. Its plans, from the very start, have been based on the idea that this agency should be able to organize quickly the various projects employing relief people. As the program developed and the other operating agencies organized their projects, these non-WPA projects should be given preference and the Works Progress Administration would then be taking up the slack—the difference between the non-WPA employment and the "load" of eligible persons. The Works Progress Administration was also given some other general duties, such as the reassignment of workers.

This put the Works Progress Administration in a strategic position in the Works Program. While certain sums of money were allocated to the various operating agencies to carry on their specific projects the Works Progress Administration was expected to employ all of the quota remaining with the funds that were left. This called for an elasticity in Works Progress Administration activities sufficient to enable it to take care of such an assortment of occupations and skills as would be left at any time after the other agencies had employed their workers. What has been accomplished under these conditions will be told in the following sections of this report.

HOW PEOPLE ARE PUT TO WORK

• • USA • •



PART II

HOW PEOPLE ARE PUT TO WORK

Project Promotion and Approval

In private industry before people can be employed businesses must be organized to employ them. The same is true of public works. Relief labor cannot be at work unless and until someone organizes projects upon which workers can be employed. The first problem of employment, therefore, in importance and in chronological order, is the securing of projects.

Who Were the Sponsors?

By the requirements of the law and administrative regulations, the sponsor of a Works Progress Administration project must be "an authorized governmental agency (State, county, city, village, township, etc.) which offers a definite plan and procedure for the employment of persons on relief rolls under the conditions of the act Unofficial groups may not act as sponsors. Projects may not be sponsored by boards of trade, clubs, societies, churches, orphanages, veterans' organizations, or other private sectarian, civic, or similar organizations. Such organizations may, however, cooperate unofficially with sponsors in the organization of proper proposals."

In most cases sponsors contributed all or part of the materials and equipment and at least part of the supervisory force.

In the early months of the Program an important part of the work of the Works Progress Administration staff was the contacting of prospective sponsors to secure sufficient projects in each district and county to employ the estimated load in that particular area. Lists of suggested types of projects were sent out to the districts by the State Administrative Office, and the district officials contacted directly the potential sponsors in their districts. In most cases, in spite of the useful nature of the projects, the idea of sponsorship had to be suggested by the district Works Progress Administration officials—the sponsors themselves did not initiate the idea. In practically every case sponsors subse-



quently became enthusiastic concerning the merits of their projects. The State Office itself contacted various potential sponsors of State-wide projects, such as the various State Departments and Bureaus.

The largest projects were sponsored by State Departments and Bureaus since most of these projects were operated on a State-wide basis. The largest of all, of course, were the highway projects sponsored by the Department of Highways. In terms of total project expenditures, State-sponsored projects constituted just one-half of the total expenditures in the State. City-sponsored projects were about 15 per cent of the total, borough-sponsored projects 10 per cent, and county-sponsored and township-sponsored projects between 8 and 9 per cent each. In terms of number of projects, boroughs were the most active sponsors with a total of 1,788 projects. School districts, townships, and the State government each sponsored over 1,300 projects. Table 1 indicates the relative importance of the various types of sponsors in terms of number of projects, Federal funds, and sponsors' pledges and contributions.*

Types of Projects

It is required that projects "be genuinely useful and of benefit to the public, either through the improvement of cultural opportunities or through the creation of permanent wealth." This eliminates projects for the benefit of quasi-public institutions or of individuals. Another restriction is that no work project shall cover "work for which local funds are currently appropriated, or work generally included in the normal governmental operations of sponsoring agencies (but not including expansion of physical facilities), or which would result in the displacement of regular employees of such agencies." Projects are also limited to work on public property only, and not less than 25 per cent of the Federal funds granted must be used for labor.

There are many other restrictions on the type of projects, but those described above accounted for the greater number of disapprovals. Many projects had to be sent back to the districts by the State Office or were refused by Washington because the work described was considered to be a normal function of the sponsor (this applied especially to projects calling for clerical assistants), or because the work to be done was the improvement of private

* A detailed analysis of projects according to the type of sponsor and type of project is contained in the appendix.

TYPES OF SPONSORS	% FEDERAL FUNDS LIMITATIONS	% SPONSORS' PLEDGES
FEDERAL	120	120
STATE	120	120
CITIES	120	120
COUNTIES	120	120
MISCELLANEOUS	120	120
TOWNSHIPS	120	120
SCHOOL DISTRICTS	120	120
BOROUGHS	120	120

EACH COMPLETE SYMBOL = 10 %

**CLASSIFICATION OF PROJECTS
FEDERAL AND SPONSORS FUNDS
BY TYPES OF SPONSORS** TO JUNE 30, 1936
PENNSYLVANIA

PHOTOGRAPHICS

TABLE I
CLASSIFICATION OF PROJECTS, FEDERAL AND SPONSORS FUNDS, BY TYPE OF SPONSOR
TO JUNE 30, 1936

Types of Sponsors	No. of Projects	Federal (1) Funds and Sponsors' Pledges		Expenditures & Encumbrances of Sponsors' Pledges		Federal Expenditures & Encumbrances of Sponsors' Contributions	Sponsors' Contributions
		Federal Funds	Limitations and Sponsors' Pledges	Expenditures & Encumbrances of Sponsors' Pledges	Expenditures & Encumbrances of Sponsors' Contributions		
School Districts	1,365	\$ 18,694,554	\$ 16,211,314	\$ 2,383,240	\$ 7,761,081	\$ 6,875,475	\$ 885,606
Townships	1,352	24,352,114	21,668,546	2,743,568	10,437,442	9,728,368	709,074
Boroughs	1,788	31,389,370	26,531,988	4,857,382	14,377,096	12,872,468	1,504,628
Cities	911	47,860,305	44,170,200	3,690,165	22,791,548	21,797,649	993,899
Counties	620	30,149,869	27,262,616	2,882,253	11,594,085	10,866,234	727,851
State	1,309	123,268,195	118,308,425	4,959,770	62,598,915	66,455,440	1,143,465
Federal	154	1,859,868	1,853,717	6,151	783,234	779,557	3,677
Miscellaneous	19	490,393	438,879	5,134	387,607	329,203	58,344
TOTAL	7,518	\$278,064,728	\$256,385,685	\$21,679,043	\$135,731,008	\$129,704,454	\$6,026,554

(1) The figures for limitations cover only projects actually started.

(2) Figures for sponsors' contributions are an understatement due to lag in reporting.

SOURCE: Special report, Division of Finance and Statistics.

property, or because it was impossible on the proposed project to take 90 per cent of the workers from the relief rolls.

Obviously, it was no little problem to secure projects in each town or county which would fit into the unemployment situation of that vicinity in such fashion that the projects in operation would use up the unemployed relief labor of the various skills available.

The kinds of projects and number of projects applied for varied widely throughout the State. The differences could be accounted for, first of all, by the differences between the needs of the various localities. Also, entirely apart from need, certain types of projects were more popular in some localities than in others. On the other hand some types of projects as, for example, the development of recreational facilities, were popular throughout the State. Of considerable importance also was the attitude of the sponsors. In many cases they were eager to secure the benefit of the Works Progress Administration projects at but little cost to themselves. In other cases their attitude was nothing short of apathetic, due either to imagined political grievances, or to ordinary inertia.

In the remaining months of the 1936-37 program it is to be hoped that the various local governments will avail themselves of what may be the last opportunity to secure, at little or no cost to themselves, projects of permanent value to their communities.

How Projects Were Approved

The project applications were received by the district offices and forwarded to the State Office. In most cases the district office aided in the development and actual writing up of the application. After an audit and check of eligibility in the State Office, the application was sent to Washington where it was reviewed by the Federal Works Progress Administration and the Bureau of the Budget.

The project was then recommended to the President. If the President approved the project, the Treasury Department was instructed to issue a warrant which, in turn, had to be approved by the Comptroller General.

An important phase of the scrutiny of projects, both in the State Office and in Washington, concerned the average Federal man-year cost. In order to make the limited funds do the most good in the way of putting relief employables to work, it was necessary to keep this average man-year cost down to a low figure. While some disparity was permitted among the various counties in the State, on the whole the attempt was made to keep the average of all projects in the State down to \$750 per man-year of employ-

ment. This figure included the cost of any materials, etc. which had to be furnished out of Federal funds. Certain differences had to be allowed in the average costs because of differences in the county wage scales and differences in the nature of projects, with particular respect to the type of labor employed and the quantity of materials, etc. to be furnished out of Federal funds. The State average had to be raised toward the end of the year due to the effects of wage rate revisions affecting all projects in the State.

The criteria for judging the desirability of projects were laid down in a statement by the President which included the following principles:

The projects shall be useful.

Projects shall be of such a nature that a considerable portion of the money spent will go into wages for labor.

Projects which promise ultimate return to the Federal Treasury of a considerable proportion of the costs will be sought.

Funds allotted for each project should be actually and promptly spent and not held over until later years.

In all cases projects must be of a character to give preference of employment to those on the relief rolls.

Projects will be allocated to localities or relief areas in relation to the number of workers on relief rolls in those areas.

Projects sought will be those which will move from the relief rolls to work on such projects or in private employment the maximum number of persons in the shortest time possible.

Another measure of desirability was the size of the sponsor's contribution. The sponsoring governmental agency was expected to contribute equipment, materials, and services to the maximum amount possible. The priority of the projects depended in part on the amount of such contributions and on the extent to which they increased the proportion of labor cost to the total Federal funds required for the project.

The Progress of Project Applications

By the end of July 1935, over 736 projects had already been submitted to the State Office and 565 had been checked and passed on to Washington. This does not include the number of projects returned to the districts for rewriting or other correction. The number seems small compared to the later flow of projects, but it must be remembered that at this time neither the State nor the District Offices were fully organized. Until July 15 there was scarcely a handful of persons in the State Office other than the

newly selected Division Directors themselves. By the end of August the number of projects submitted to the State Office had swelled to 3,200, of which 2,711 had been submitted to Washington. By this time the first few projects had been approved by Washington and allotments made to the districts. The number of projects submitted to the State Office at this time called for more than 90,000 man years and the expenditure of nearly \$79,500,000. By the end of 1935 over ten thousand projects had been received, and by June 1936 the total number (all of them submitted to Washington) was 16,538. The detailed statistics of this flow of projects is contained in Table 2.

TABLE 2
PROGRESS OF PROJECT APPLICATIONS JULY 1935 TO JUNE 1936, BY MONTHS—CUMULATIVE

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA

	Number of Projects	Total Man-years*	Total Funds*
1935			
July 26			
Submitted to State Office	736	.....	\$ 8,021,791
Submitted to Washington	565	.....	6,365,007
Approved by Washington ....	.....	.....	.....
Allotted to Districts ....	.....	.....	.....
August 30			
Submitted to State Office	3,200	90,207	79,473,637
Submitted to Washington	2,711	80,968	70,342,545
Approved by Washington	280	3,698	3,541,282
Allotted to Districts	259	3,273	3,202,855
September 27			
Submitted to State Office	4,996	177,323	158,011,727
Submitted to Washington	4,439	164,639	146,499,303
Approved by Washington	1,359	53,594	42,728,295
Allotted to Districts	817	10,320	9,381,692
October 25			
Submitted to State Office	4,654	203,874	180,203,129
Submitted to Washington	4,081	185,789	163,484,627
Approved by Washington	1,163	69,337	52,078,908
Allotted to Districts	1,712	31,847	27,737,499
November 29			
Submitted to State Office	7,940	275,262	247,712,896
Submitted to Washington	7,212	257,726	232,222,752
Approved by Washington	5,557	153,648	126,384,508
Allotted to Districts	3,085	62,601	55,573,256

	Number of Projects	Total Man-years*	Total Funds*
1935			
December 27			
Submitted to State Office	10,197	325,326	291,706,065
Submitted to Washington	9,478	308,400	276,672,889
Approved by Washington	7,322	202,598	184,012,022
Allotted to Districts	4,809	111,912	101,506,383
1936			
January 31			
Submitted to State Office	12,067	365,327	332,978,064
Submitted to Washington	11,224	324,348	294,042,525
Approved by Washington	9,550	261,248	230,856,089
Allotted to Districts	5,784	127,092	114,735,583
February 28			
Submitted to State Office	13,814	399,401	367,436,407
Submitted to Washington	12,485	363,121	332,906,847
Approved by Washington	10,571	275,587	244,302,362
Allotted to Districts	6,229	133,335	120,925,576
April 24			
Submitted to State Office	16,077	430,921	398,557,670
Submitted to Washington	14,743	390,009	447,496,533
Approved by Washington	13,479	333,471	288,302,237
Allotted to Districts	9,679	197,644	139,683,200
May 29			
Submitted to State Office	16,585	415,890	386,918,892
Submitted to Washington	16,034	406,130	376,596,246
Approved by Washington	14,440	395,328	352,801,381
Allotted to Districts	9,788	203,269	149,312,516
June 26			
Submitted to State Office	16,538	417,852	389,551,469
Submitted to Washington	16,538	417,852	389,551,469
Approved by Washington	15,238	351,244	376,396,909
Allotted to Districts	10,005	213,271	154,967,828

* These figures include both Federal funds and sponsors' contributions. The figures given as "submitted to State Office" do not include projects disapproved or returned to the districts for revision; the figures given as "submitted to Washington" do not include those projects disapproved by Washington.

SOURCE: Special report of Division of Finance and Statistics.

Release of Projects—Allotment of Funds

In the summer of 1935 a preliminary labor inventory was made, based on relief records. As projects were passed through the State Office they were checked against this labor inventory to make sure that there was, in the respective communities, sufficient labor of various kinds to man the projects.

Of course, at the very beginning of the program, when projects had been approved by Washington it was possible to put practically any of them into operation at once. But the supply of certain kinds of labor in some localities soon became exhausted. This situation might be only temporary and for a certain type of labor, lasting only until some of the operating projects were concluded or reached a certain stage when that kind of labor would no longer be needed. So the administration faced a neat problem in the release of projects. The situation called for the release of only those projects which could be started immediately; but it was also important not to delay the starting of any projects which could use types of labor which had again become available for assignment. At first the Division of Operations applied to the Division of Employment in the case of each project which came up for release to find out whether or not labor was available. Later the Division of Employment made up a daily analysis of available labor according to the work each eligible person was qualified for.

At this point the sponsors of projects were contacted to make certain that they were in readiness, or could be ready within a reasonable time, for the beginning of operations. This step could not be neglected, inasmuch as sponsors' plans occasionally had been changed between the time of application and the approval of the project, so that it was necessary to delay the project or perhaps even cancel it.

When it had been determined that the projects could be started, funds were allotted. In the earlier months of the program, when funds were sufficient (relative to the number of projects which could be released), allotments were made for the full amount called for by the project. Later it became necessary to make only partial allotments and, in the last months of the fiscal year, allotments were sufficient only to carry the project through to the end of the first year of the program. This was in line with and, in one sense, due to the Federal policy of allocating funds far less in amount than the total amount of projects approved. By the end of the fiscal year, the total of Federal funds allotted was \$136,231,464. This meant the provision for an expenditure, including sponsors'

contributions, of \$154,967,828. The allotments, monthly, are indicated in Table 2.*

*WPA as Employer—Policies and Problems**Who Was Eligible for Employment?*

The official definition of eligibility for employment was as follows: those persons "registered with the Employment Office designated by the United States Employment Service and who have been certified by the Emergency Relief Administration as having received emergency relief from public funds during May 1935 and whose certifications have not been cancelled by the Emergency Relief Administration. This group of persons may be augmented, as the various occupational classes are exhausted, through employment, with persons who are registered with the Employment Office . . . and who are certified by the Emergency Relief Administration as having been accepted for Emergency Relief from public funds subsequent to May 1935 . . ." Under this provision for extension to persons coming on relief after May 1935, several such extensions were made. The final extension, in effect from January 29 to June 30, made eligible all those who were on relief by January 15, 1936.

There were several qualifying conditions, namely, that no person under sixteen could be employed nor persons so handicapped as to make employment hazardous, nor persons serving sentence in a penal or correctional institution; that not more than one member in a family could be employed simultaneously on work projects. (This did not apply to Civilian Conservation Corps enrollments or to the part-time employment of youths or to the employment of second members where the family was so large that the security wage of one member did not cover the budgetary deficiency. Second members so placed were counted as part of the non-relief allowance of the projects on which they were employed.) There also were particular provisions for transients and for persons previously employed in the Federal Emergency Relief educational program prior to the organization of the Works Progress Administration.

Two other eligibility provisions are worthy of special mention. The first was that, while a person employed in private industry could not at the same time be employed on a work project, his eligibility was not permanently cancelled by such employment,

* See appendix for a summary of approvals and allotments for the year, by counties.

and he was eligible for employment on a work project when and if his private employment terminated. This provision was important in that it encouraged a person to accept a job in private industry even if the job offered to him was not a permanent one. Without this proviso there would be a natural hesitancy on the part of project workers to accept private industry positions of doubtful duration—and they hardly could be blamed for this. This administrative provision was particularly advantageous to those private industries in the State which, as a usual thing, have a large seasonal fluctuation in employment.

The other provision was that "where eligible relief workers are not available, a sufficient number of non-relief workers may be secured within a maximum of ten per cent of all workers on a project." This provision for non-relief workers was a safety measure to make possible the operation of certain types of projects. For example, a certain community might have a large number of unskilled laborers eligible for assignment but not yet assigned to projects. In this same locality there might be no engineers and other persons capable of supervising construction projects who were on relief and thus eligible for employment in the Works Program. Therefore, unless it was possible to go outside the relief rolls to secure the necessary technical supervisory workers, the unskilled workers could not have been put to work. Careful controls were maintained to keep the non-relief employment to a minimum. The success of these controls is indicated by the following table which shows the percentage of relief and non-relief employment, monthly, from September to June.

	Relief	Non-Relief
September 28, 1935	96%	4%
October 31, 1935	95	5
November 30, 1935	95	5
December 28, 1935	94	6
January 25, 1936	93	7
February 28, 1936	94	6
March 27, 1936	94	6
April 24, 1936	93	7
May 29, 1936	92	8
June 28, 1936	93	7

The increase in the percentage of non-relief labor is due, of course, to the fact that in many localities projects started in the earlier months of the Program had completely exhausted all available relief workers in certain classifications. In later months, in order to start projects, it was necessary to requisition non-relief labor in these classifications.

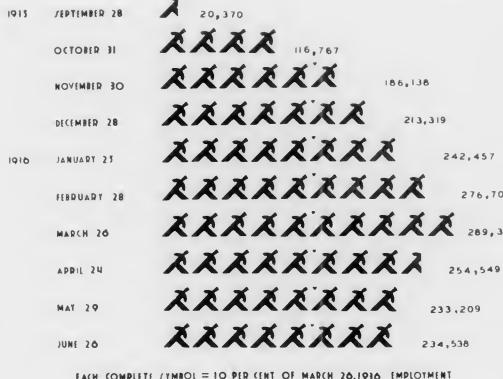
The Nation's Largest Employer—From 0 to 289,000 in Seven Months

Employment by the Works Progress Administration really began in September although there were a few assignments in August 1935. The first two months were spent largely in the work of organization and the promotion of projects among the many potential local sponsors.

By the end of September over twenty thousand persons were at work on projects, and by the end of the year over 213,000 were working. This was the period of expansion, when projects were being released as fast as men could be put to work. After the first of the year, the rate of increase in employment slowed down somewhat, but the peak of employment was not reached until March 26, when 289,340 persons were at work.

Except by comparison with other employers it is difficult to realize the extensiveness of the Works Progress Administration employment job. Within nine months of the beginning of the program and within seven months of the real beginning of employment, the Works Progress Administration for Pennsylvania had built up an organization larger, in number of employees, than the entire Bell Telephone System, including Western Electric, Inc. and Bell Laboratories, Inc. Larger, too, by more than ten per cent, than the total employment of the United States Steel Company, and more than twice as large as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In this brief report it is impossible to tell the complete story of the problems and difficulties besetting the administrators responsible for this stupendous task. It is sufficient to point out that this employment had to be carried out within the confines of restrictive legislation and administrative orders, the workers were engaged in a variety of activities far greater than that of even the largest of our highly integrated, self-contained industrial organizations, and the administrative staff, at all times, was working under the handicap of under-staffing and under-equipment.

In the middle of March orders were issued to reduce quotas throughout the State so that by May 15 the new quotas would be approximately twenty per cent less than the peak employment of March 26. This was accomplished by successive reductions every two weeks, the new quota for the State on May 15 being 248,750. The reduction was timed to allow for the seasonal increase in private employment. Actual employment on May 18, the nearest reporting date, was 237,094 or five per cent less than the estab-



TREND OF WPA EMPLOYMENT
BY MONTHS
PENNSYLVANIA (SEPT. 1935 - JUNE 1936)

SOCIOGRAPHICS

lished quota. By the end of June a further decrease had taken place, employment on June 26 being a little under 235,000. The trend in employment from September to June is indicated by the following summary for the State as a whole:*

September 28, 1935	20,370
October 31	116,767
November 30	166,138
December 28	213,319
January 25, 1936	242,457
February 28	276,702
March 26	289,340
April 24	254,549
May 29	233,209
June 26	234,538

The original county quotas were based upon estimates of the number of relief employables in each of the counties. In the beginning of the Program an accurate count of these employables had not yet been made. As is indicated in Table 3, these estimates were not wholly satisfactory. In some counties the estimates were far short; in other counties, particularly Philadelphia and Allegheny (Districts 5 and 15), projects could be secured to employ only about three-quarters of the original estimated quotas. When quotas were reduced from March to May of 1936, the reductions for Districts 5 and 15 were larger than those for the other districts. This was done in order to make possible the employment of a larger percentage of the relief load in the rest of the counties.

In order to meet the reduced quotas it was necessary, of course, to drop some workers and policies had to be devised to effect this reduction with a minimum of hardship and injustice. The following groups, therefore, were selected first for elimination:

Workers from cases where some other member of the family had private employment or where the family had other income.

Workers from single-person cases, then those from two- and three-person cases, if necessary.

Seasonal workers, i. e., seasonally in private employment and seasonally on relief.

In the layoff of persons within a district, due allowance was made for differences in business conditions in the various communities within the district.

All of these policies controlling the layoff of workers to meet the quotas were intended to reduce the number of cases which

* The monthly trend of employment by counties is presented in a table in the appendix.

TABLE 3
COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED WITH ASSIGNED QUOTAS, BY DISTRICTS
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA

District	Original Employ- ment Quota March 30	Quota March 31	Employ- ment April 15	Quota April 16	Employ- ment April 30		Quota April 30		Employ- ment May 1		Quota May 15		Employ- ment May 18		
					%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
1	14,116	14,215	101	11,837	13,272	112	11,337	10,844	96	10,029	92	10,671	9,544	92	
2	18,322	16,484	99	13,848	15,744	114	13,290	13,888	120	12,788	107	12,487	13,857	111	
3	11,488	11,442	99	9,736	9,734	100	8,897	8,897	95	8,063	85	8,781	8,710	99	
4	5,130	6,025	74	70,390	61,118	87	67,533	58,497	87	64,906	57,976	79	63,432	56,217	89
5	6,498	10,518	112	8,394	8,468	101	8,325	8,224	67	8,205	8,231	100	8,000	8,006	100
6	5,416	5,416	74	10,332	10,332	100	9,029	9,029	106	9,633	9,633	103	9,288	9,288	100
7	11,245	11,245	115	12,882	12,882	119	12,420	12,420	117	12,712	12,712	115	12,457	12,457	111
8	11,721	12,724	118	10,817	11,461	108	10,378	10,320	100	9,960	9,885	96	9,151	7,719	70
9	10,964	13,817	144	13,266	13,542	119	12,840	12,283	103	12,535	12,530	99	12,064	12,060	100
10	10,964	13,753	135	10,949	13,753	127	10,541	12,321	103	10,139	10,139	102	10,630	10,630	102
11	10,900	13,753	114	12,483	12,483	120	10,530	11,468	102	10,265	10,265	102	10,739	10,739	102
12	12,906	14,680	114	14,684	14,684	117	11,940	13,315	112	11,149	13,320	116	11,210	10,815	56
13	11,814	15,299	127	12,441	14,889	109	12,513	13,963	106	12,712	12,400	98	12,413	12,063	97
14	15,972	16,935	106	16,446	16,446	100	15,729	15,729	95	15,322	15,322	95	14,585	14,585	98
15	15,972	16,935	106	14,588	16,970	108	14,941	12,909	91	15,793	15,793	95	13,355	13,355	95
16	15,972	16,935	106	14,588	16,970	108	14,941	12,909	91	15,793	15,793	95	13,355	13,355	95
TOTAL	363,540	289,340	93	275,750	285,411	103	261,750	268,634	100	254,750	255,543	99	248,750	237,064	95
% Retentions from Original Quota	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	10.90	-----	-----	14.46	-----	-----	17.69	-----	10.63
% Reduction from Peak Employment	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4.70	-----	-----	8.50	-----	-----	11.06	-----	14.08	-----

SOURCE: Special Report, Division of Finance and Statistics

would be returned to direct relief because of the reduction in Works Progress Administration employment. As a matter of fact, specific instructions were given to District Directors to check through the relief office, wherever possible, and to use all other means to prevent the layoff of workers who would be forced back on direct relief.

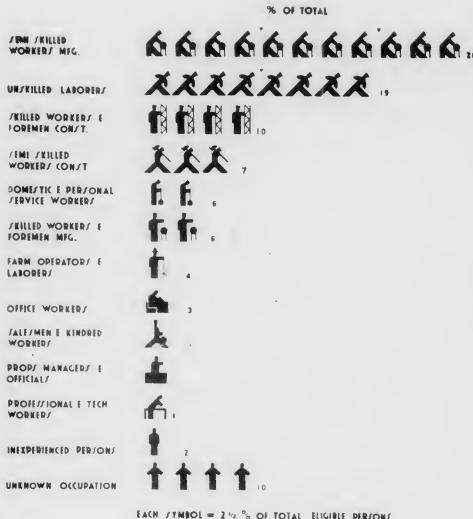
Who Were the People Employed?

A large part of the problem of placing workers in Works Program jobs is the fitting of workers to jobs the same as, or comparable to, their previous employment, or for which they are fitted by training and experience. To appreciate this problem it is necessary to analyze the occupational qualifications and characteristics of those eligible for employment.

Most people picture the unemployed person on relief as the common laborer or the unskilled worker. However, an analysis of the total number of workers eligible for Works Program employment June 30, 1936, shows that the largest group was not the unskilled laborers, but semi-skilled workers from manufacturing industries. This group made up over 25 per cent of the total number of workers eligible for relief and registered at the employment offices. In contrast with this, the unskilled laborers were only 17 per cent of the total number of enrollees. In reality, these percentages should be somewhat larger since there were 14,000 registered whose previous occupations were unknown. If these 14,000 are excluded from the total, the semi-skilled industrial workers constitute approximately 30 per cent of the total number and the unskilled laborers approximately 20 per cent. On June 30, 1936, the total of registered persons was 751,615. These represented 513,224 relief cases.

Since only one person in each case could be employed in the Works Program, the concept of "first priorities" was devised to indicate that person in each family or case who was most likely to be employed or who was the natural bread-winner for the family. Among the "first priorities," the ranking of the various occupational groups was almost identical with that for all eligibles. Of the 513,000 "first priorities" registered, over 256,000 were employed on the Works Program on June 30, and of these, 232,738 were employed by the Works Progress Administration. Of the remainder, over 94,000 were temporarily not assignable due to their employment in private industry or to temporary incapacitation for work.

Obviously, it was much more difficult to place certain workers



USUAL OCCUPATIONS OF ELIGIBLE PERSONS—FIRST PRIORITIES (ONE PERSON IN EACH RELIEF CASE)
PENNSYLVANIA JUNE 30, 1936

SOCIOGRAPHICS

on Works Progress Administration projects than it was to place others. Proof of this is the fact that 77.5 per cent of the eligible "first priority" professional and technical workers found employment on Works Progress Administration projects and another 2 1/2 per cent on other projects in the Works Program. Of the "first priority" office workers nearly 70 per cent found work in the Works Progress Administration and about 10 per cent in the remainder of the Works Program. Over 59 per cent of the unskilled "first priority" workers were working on June 30 on Works Progress Administration projects and over 8 per cent on other Works Program projects. On the other hand, the Works Program in its entirety employed less than 43 per cent of the "first priorities" among skilled workers and foremen in building and construction and in manufacturing and other industries. Tables 4-A and 4-B show the classification by usual occupations of eligible persons and persons indicated as "first priorities" and also the classification by occupations of workers on Works Progress Administration and other Works Program projects.

The difficulty of placing certain kinds of workers was largely a result of limitations on the types of work which can be prosecuted by the Works Progress Administration and by other Works Program agencies. As a result of this limitation on activities, the employment offices and the Division of Employment faced a difficult placement problem. On the great majority of case records there was full information concerning the past employment history and education or other training of the employable persons. Using this information, assignment was made not only on the basis of usual occupation but also on the basis of work qualified for. In every case, of course, preference was given in assignment to persons who formerly worked at the same kind of a job as that described in the project's requisition of workers.

A special study was made in June 1936 of the usual and assigned occupations of 255,359 persons working in Works Program projects. In spite of careful assignment policies and procedure, only 35,627 of these were employed in the Works Program at identically the same occupations as those they had practiced prior to their period of unemployment.*

* There is some under-statement here, since a person's usual occupation was taken as the one at which he had spent most of the ten years prior to his registration at the employment office. It is possible that many workers were assigned to Works Program jobs exactly comparable to work in which they had formerly engaged for long or short periods, but at which they had not worked as long as they had at some other work which was taken as their usual occupation.



TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 236,074

**PERCENTAGE EMPLOYMENT
OF FIRST PRIORITIES, BY
OCCUPATION - WORKS PROGRAM
PENNSYLVANIA JUNE 30, 1936**

SOCIOGRAPHICS

TABLE 4-A
ANALYSIS OF USUAL OCCUPATIONS
OF ELIGIBLE PERSONS
June 30, 1936
WORKS PROGRAM
PENNSYLVANIA

TABLE 4-B
ANALYSIS OF USUAL OCCUPATIONS
OF PROJECT WORKERS
June 30, 1936
WORKS PROGRAM - PENNSYLVANIA

	All Priorities		First Priorities		Total Employed Number, Per cent	Employed Number, Per cent	Employed other agencies Number, Per cent	Percentage of occupations employed all agencies Per cent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent				
Professional & technical workers	8,702	1.2	6,342	1.2	4,907	2.0	4,886	2.1
Professionals, managers, & officials	10,257	1.4	8,340	1.7	4,300	1.7	3,944	1.7
Office workers	23,161	3.1	15,441	3.1	12,337	4.3	11,025	4.8
Unskilled workers	22,7	3.0	15,042	2.6	12,076	5.3	10,770	5.0
Skilled workers & foremen-construction	15,533	2.0	13,042	2.6	12,148	5.2	11,370	5.2
Skilled workers & foremen-mfg., etc.	15,283	2.0	13,043	2.5	12,280	5.2	11,460	4.9
Semi-skilled workers-industry, etc.	18,648	2.4	12,084	6.4	15,387	6.7	15,044	6.8
Semi-skilled workers-industry, etc.	18,648	2.4	12,084	6.4	15,387	6.7	15,044	6.8
Unskilled laborers	18,648	2.4	12,084	6.4	15,387	6.7	15,044	6.8
Professional & technical workers	138,150	17.0	106,007	15.2	66,597	26.8	56,459	25.0
Office workers	54,949	7.3	31,357	6.2	15,472	6.7	15,472	6.7
Skilled workers & foremen-industry	51,743	6.8	18,346	3.6	11,350	4.3	9,788	4.2
Skilled workers & foremen-industry	51,743	6.8	18,346	3.6	11,350	4.3	9,788	4.2
Inexperienced persons	106,943	14.2	50,732	9.2	10,448	4.1	8,429	3.6
TOTAL	531,616	100.0	513,824	100.0	256,074	100.0	222,738	100.0

SOURCE: Labor Inventory, June 30, 1936.

Another 58,474 workers were assigned to work in the same general type of occupation as that in which they had formerly worked.* Thus, over 94,000 persons, or 38.4 per cent of the workers who were classifiable as to former occupation, were assigned to work at their regular occupations, or to work of approximately the same type.

In the rest of the cases, persons were assigned to work for which they were qualified by reason of physical ability, past experience, and education, though it differed from their former "usual" occupation. The occupational groups in which this shift of occupation was greatest were: proprietors, managers and officials, salesmen and kindred workers, skilled workers and foremen—manufacturing and other industries, domestic and personal service workers, and farm operators and laborers. In these classes the placement work was very much in the nature of adaptation of skills rather than employment at former occupations.

In this respect the Works Progress Administration and other Works Program agencies have been responsible for introducing many workers to new skills, many of which are of a nature which will be of inestimable value to the persons involved when positions in private industry are open to them again. The need for this sort of transfer to new occupations and new industries is particularly acute in the case of workers formerly engaged in industries which are now suffering from style changes, inventions, and other technical developments which have seriously reduced the total business or the need for workers.

Of the 255,218 cases studied, 11,675 were inexperienced persons or persons for whom there was no previous employment record. Many of the latter, no doubt, were persons who formerly had been casual workers or youths without work experience. To these, the Works Program has offered the first opportunity for the development of work habits and occupational skill.

From WPA Project to Private Employment

It is frequently claimed that there are so many persons holding work relief jobs at good pay that private industry can not fill its needs for workers. In eight months, from November to June inclusive, over 39,000 persons working on Works Progress Administration projects, quit their project jobs to take jobs in private industry. This is an average of nearly 5,000 a month. Therefore, on the average, about 2½ per cent of the workers left their jobs

* This, too, is an under-statement. See previous note.

each month to go into private industry. This does not include those persons not yet assigned to Works Program jobs who found private employment and were subsequently removed from the relief rolls. As has been mentioned before in this report, every encouragement has been given by the Works Progress Administration to re-employment by private industry. The following excerpt from an official order of Federal Administrator Harry L. Hopkins illustrates the emphasis on this phase of Works Progress Administration policies.

"It is expected that WPA workers will accept available jobs in private employment, whether of a permanent or temporary nature, provided:

- (1) That the temporary or permanent work shall be a full time job;
- (2) That such work shall be at a standard or going rate of wages;
- (3) That such work shall not be in conflict with established union relationships; and
- (4) That workers shall be offered an opportunity to return to the Works Progress Administration upon completion of temporary jobs.

It seems to me extremely important that all workers be given every reasonable opportunity, and obviously workers are going to be loath to accept temporary jobs unless they can be given definite assurance that the WPA work will be open to them upon completion of the job.

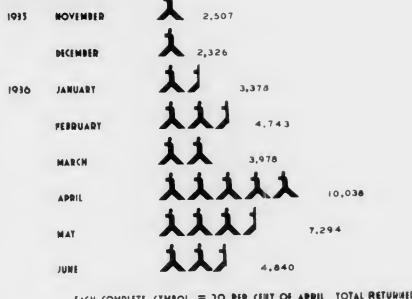
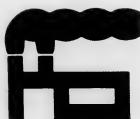
It is important that our offices guard against two things:

First, we should not develop employment exchanges within our own organization. There are adequate employment offices throughout the nation and it would be an unwarranted use of funds and an obvious duplication if we were to attempt to set up placement services.

Second, it is equally important that the employers who are paying standard and going rates of wages be fully protected and that our organization not be used as a means of forcing workers to accept sub-standard wages from anybody."

Official regulations went even farther, stating that "workers who refused private employment may be denied employment under the Works Program if the situation warrants."

The number of withdrawals to private employment increased up to the period from February to April of 1936, and in the last two months of the fiscal year declined. This reflected the seasonal pick-up in the spring months. The monthly figures for those who



**WORKERS LEAVING W P A PROJECTS
FOR PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT
PENNSYLVANIA NOVEMBER 1935-JUNE 1936**

SOCIOGRAPHICS

quit their Works Progress Administration jobs to accept jobs in private industry are as follows:*

November, 1935	2,507
December	2,326
January, 1936	3,378
February	4,743
March	3,978
April	10,038
May	7,294
June	4,840
Total	39,104

Workers' Earnings

In any contract of employment there are three fundamental provisions: the kind of work to be done, the amount of work (usually expressed in units of time), and the wages to be paid. In this respect, Works Program employment is no different from private employment. The kinds of work to which eligible persons have been assigned were discussed in a previous section. This section and the three following sections deal with the last two items, hours and wages.

How much a worker received depended upon the county in which he worked and his occupational classification. The original schedule of monthly earnings applicable to Pennsylvania was as follows:

	Counties in which the 1930 population of the largest municipality was					
	Over 100,000 Group A	50,000 Group B	25,000 Group C	5,000 Group D	Under 5,000 Group E	
Unskilled work	\$55	\$52	\$48	\$44	\$40	
Intermediate work..	65	60	55	50	45	
Skilled work	85	75	70	63	55	
Professional and technical work ...	94	83	77	69	61	

The classification of each county depended primarily upon the number of persons in the largest municipality in the county. However, certain exceptions were made in this rating where there were sound economic reasons, such as contiguity of a county to counties which had a higher rating merely because of a larger municipality, and where the counties concerned had, in general, the same eco-

* The appendix contains a table showing the number of persons who quit jobs to take jobs in private industry, by months, by counties.

nomic characteristics. In this way undue inequality in earnings was avoided as much as possible.

Specific occupations were fitted into the payroll classifications—unskilled, intermediate, skilled, and professional and technical—according to a thorough classification of occupations made prior to the organization of the Works Progress Administration.

Supervisory workers were not paid according to the security wage schedule. The wage of timekeepers, foremen, project heads, and superintendents varied not only according to the position held and the geographic location of the projects, but also according to the size of the projects, the responsibility involved in the positions, and the type of workers supervised.

Rewards in Monthly Earnings and Assigned Hours

Administrative regulations required that hours of work on projects should not exceed eight hours a day, forty hours a week, and 140 hours for each two consecutive semi-monthly pay periods. Projects in Pennsylvania were started on a basis of 140 hours per month, but on October 1 were changed to 30 hours per week or approximately 130 hours per month. At the same time the monthly security rates for the unskilled and intermediate classes were raised a flat ten per cent throughout the State. Also, by agreement with representatives of the building trades, project workers engaged in construction work coming under the jurisdiction of building trade groups were paid the hourly wage prevailing for such work in their respective communities. This was effected, not by increasing the monthly security wage, but by reducing the number of hours worked per month.

A second general revision took place May 1, 1936, when the maximum of 120 hours per month was established, and at the same time assigned hours were modified so that no worker within the State was receiving less than 50 cents per hour. All Class E counties were raised at the same time to D classification. The successive changes in monthly security wages and in assigned hours per month are reflected in Table 5.

The net result of all of these changes was an increased cost of labor on projects of a little more than 38 per cent. That is, the actual cost of doing a certain amount of work increased to that extent. Increases in cost varied from 25.3 per cent in Erie County to 65.4 per cent in Fulton County. Differences in the percentage

TABLE 5
SIGNIFICANT WAGE RATE CHANGES FROM JULY 1, 1935 TO
MAY 1, 1936
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA

County wage group	Skill classifi- cation	July 1, 1935		October 1, 1935		May 1, 1936	
		Assigned hours per month	Monthly security wage	Assigned hours per month	Monthly security wage	Assigned hours per month	Monthly security wage
A	U	140	\$52.00	130	\$40.00	120	\$60.50
	I	140	60.00	130	71.50	120	71.50
	I B T	140	65.00	101*	65.00	101*	65.00
	S	140	85.00	130	85.00	120	85.00
	S B T	140	85.00	70*	85.00	70*	85.00
	P & T	140	94.00	130	94.00	120	94.00
B	U	140	52.00	130	57.20	114	57.20
	I	140	60.00	130	66.00	114	66.00
	I B T	140	60.00	90*	60.00	90*	60.00
	S	140	75.00	130	75.00	114	75.00
	S B T	140	75.00	70*	75.00	70*	75.00
	P & T	140	83.00	130	83.00	114	83.00
C	U	140	48.00	130	52.80	105	52.80
	I	140	55.00	130	69.50	105	69.50
	I B T	140	55.00	90*	55.00	90*	55.00
	S	140	70.00	130	70.00	105	70.00
	S B T	140	70.00	71*	70.00	71*	70.00
	P & T	140	77.00	130	77.00	105	77.00
D	U	140	44.00	130	48.40	96	48.40
	I	140	50.00	130	55.00	96	55.00
	I B T	140	50.00	91*	50.00	91*	50.00
	S	140	63.00	130	68.00	96	68.00
	S B T	140	63.00	74*	63.00	74*	63.00
	P & T	140	69.00	130	69.00	96	69.00
E	U	140	40.00	130	44.00	-----	-----
	I	140	45.00	130	49.50	-----	-----
	I B T	140	45.00	91*	45.00	-----	-----
	S	140	55.00	130	55.00	-----	-----
	S B T	140	55.00	74*	55.00	-----	-----
	P & T	140	61.00	130	61.00	-----	-----

Code: U Unskilled
I Intermediate
I B T Intermediate Building Trades
S Skilled
S B T Skilled Building Trades
P & T Professional and Technical

*Assigned hours per month for building trades for October 1 and May 1 are based on averages calculated from payroll counts.

Source: Special report, Division of Finance and Statistics.

TABLE 6

CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTIES ACCORDING TO WAGE
SCHEDULE MAY 1, 1936

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA

County	Wage Schedule	County	Wage Schedule
Adams	D	Lackawanna	A
Allegheny	A	Lancaster	B
Armstrong	D	Lawrence	B
Beaver	B	Lebanon	C
Bedford	D	Lehigh	A
Berks	A	Luzerne	A
Blair	B	Lycoming	B
Bradford	D	McKean	D
Bucks	A	Mercer	C
Butler	C	Mifflin	D
Cambria	B	Monroe	C
Cameron	D	Montgomery	A
Carbon	B	Montour	C
Centre	C	Northampton	A
Chester	A	Northumberland	A
Clarion	D	Perry	D
Clearfield	C	Philadelphia	A
Clinton	D	Pike	D
Columbia	B	Potter	D
Crawford	D	Schuylkill	A
Cumberland	D	Snyder	D
Dauphin	A	Somerset	C
Delaware	A	Sullivan	D
Elk	D	Susquehanna	D
Erie	A	Tioga	D
Fayette	C	Union	D
Forest	D	Venango	D
Franklin	D	Warren	D
Fulton	D	Washington	C
Greene	D	Wayne	D
Huntingdon	D	Westmoreland	C
Indiana	D	Wyoming	D
Jefferson	D	York	B

Group A—15 counties
Group B—9 counties
Group C—11 counties
Group D—32 counties

increase in cost were due to (1) changes in county ratings and (2) the relative importance of various kinds of labor. The latter, in turn, was affected by the kinds of projects operating within the county. The calculation of increased cost took into consideration both of these factors, being based on the number of persons in the various wage groups and the wages received by them in May 1936. This was compared to the pay which would have been received by these people and the hours that would have been worked by them at the original rates in July 1935.* The increase for each of the sixty-seven counties is indicated in the following table:

	% increase in labor costs		% increase in labor costs
Adams	46.5	Lackawanna	25.7
Allegheny	30.4	Lancaster	29.8
Armstrong	48.6	Lawrence	39.6
Beaver	40.4	Lebanon	41.0
Bedford	59.2	Lehigh	34.3
Berks	27.9	Luzerne	34.9
Blair	31.3	Lycoming	38.9
Bradford	49.9	McKean	49.6
Bucks	51.4	Mercer	39.3
Butler	49.0	Mifflin	51.9
Cambria	30.3	Monroe	47.5
Cameron	39.5	Montgomery	43.8
Carbon	58.8	Montour	49.8
Centre	64.2	Northampton	34.7
Chester	55.0	Northumberland	58.2
Clarion	62.2	Perry	64.8
Clearfield	51.6	Philadelphia	27.5
Clinton	52.2	Pike	61.1
Columbia	49.9	Potter	62.2
Crawford	47.8	Schuylkill	54.1
Cumberland	52.1	Snyder	63.3
Dauphin	40.6	Somerset	47.8
Delaware	36.6	Sullivan	57.8
Elk	52.5	Susquehanna	51.4
Erie	25.3	Tioga	58.1
Fayette	51.4	Union	63.3
Forest	63.4	Venango	49.5
Franklin	52.1	Warren	46.9
Fulton	65.4	Washington	50.0
Greene	60.3	Wayne	50.9
Huntingdon	51.2	Westmoreland	51.5
Indiana	49.8	Wyoming	57.9
Jefferson	50.5	York	30.1
Juniata	62.7		

* A table in the appendix shows the calculation of the increased labor cost for the State. The percentage increase in each county was calculated by the same method.

The rate changes—both in security wage and in hours assigned—had to be made with one eye on economic need and justification, and the other eye on the funds available for the employment of persons who otherwise would be on direct relief. Every increase was made after a careful consideration of the economic factors involved. For example, one county under the original provisions would have been given a D rating. However, contiguous to it and in very much the same economic area were counties which, because of a large municipality, had an A rating. Therefore, the county in question was raised to an A rating, thus giving its work-



TABLE 7
COMPARISON OF AVERAGE HOURLY WAGE RATES IN
SELECTED PERIODS OCTOBER 1935 TO JUNE 1936, BY
COUNTY SECURITY WAGE CLASSIFICATIONS
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA

County wage classifications	Total man-hours	Total earnings	Average hourly rate
	Half-month ending October 15, 1935		
A	1,171,723	\$539,885	.46
B	305,500	129,414	.42
C	137,895	52,377	.38
D	461,510	160,669	.35
E	131,049	39,924	.30
Total, all classes	2,207,677	\$922,209	.42
	Half-month ending March 31, 1936		
A	10,228,753	\$5,334,190	.52
B	1,907,875	942,528	.49
C	2,523,710	1,136,289	.45
D	1,598,590	664,564	.42
E	452,359	171,016	.38
Total, all classes	16,711,287	\$8,248,587	.49
	Half-month ending May 31, 1936		
A	8,975,180	\$5,052,016	.56
B	1,537,249	844,622	.55
C	1,732,204	932,056	.54
D	1,229,017	667,931	.54
Total, all classes	13,473,650	\$7,496,625	.56
	Half-month ending June 30, 1936		
A	8,742,312	\$4,964,888	.57
B	1,505,775	836,759	.56
C	1,746,581	944,988	.54
D	1,228,962	675,191	.55
Total, all classes	13,223,630	\$7,421,754	.56

Source: Compiled from reports of Area Statistical Office, WPA Form 835.

ers a rate of earnings equal to those of their fellows across the county line who were in every respect living under the same general economic conditions.

Average Earnings

A good way to measure the extent of these security wage and hour revisions is to examine the changes in the average hourly earnings of workers throughout the year. In the first half of October 1935, the average hourly rate was 42 cents. By March this had increased to an average of 49 cents throughout the State. The major rate revision on May 1 would not be reflected completely until the last half of May when the average wage rate throughout the State was 56 cents per hour. It remained at this figure during June. The effect of these rate changes on the average hourly rate in each of the county wage groups is indicated in Table 7.

From a detailed study made in May 1936 we can construct a picture of the earnings of a typical or average worker.

He earned, if he worked the full month, \$64.62.
He worked a little more than 115 hours.

His average pay per hour was a little under 56 cents.

However, it would be difficult to find this average man, although there are many who come very close to these earnings and hours. Really there is considerable variation from this average and a true

TABLE 8

WORKERS WHOSE NAMES APPEAR ON PAYROLLS FOR MONTH OF MARCH 1936, BY ASSIGNED MONTHLY WAGE, AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL IN EACH CLASS

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA

Wage Interval	Number of Persons	Percentage in each wage class
\$90.00-\$94.99	4,860	1.8
85.00-89.99	12,200	4.6
80.00-84.99	910	.3
75.00-79.99	2,955	1.2
70.00-74.99	11,470	4.3
65.00-69.99	3,670	1.4
60.00-64.99	141,000	53.0
55.00-59.99	27,280	10.2
50.00-54.99	33,950	12.8
47.50-49.99	20,850	7.8
45.00-47.49	5	.0
42.50-44.99	6,770	2.6
Total	265,920	100.0

Source: Special Report, Division of Finance and Statistics.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{X} \rightarrow 115 + \text{ASSIGNED HOURS PER MONTH} \\
 \text{X.56} - \text{PAY PER HOUR} \\
 \hline
 \$64.62 \text{ PER MONTH} \rightarrow \text{X}
 \end{array}$$

AVERAGE ASSIGNED HOURS AND PAY OF W P A WORKERS
PENNSYLVANIA MAY 1936

SOCIOGRAPHICS



WORKED



191,633,057

CREDITED
NOT WORKED

VV 39,615,09

EACH COMPLETE SYMBOL = 25 MILLION MAN HOURS

SECURITY WAGE PAID FOR LOST TIME DUE TO INCLEMENT WEATHER

**COMPARISON OF MAN HOURS
WORKED AND CREDITED
PENNSYLVANIA**

AUGUST 1935 - JUNE 1936

SOCIOPHYSICS
SOCIOPHYSICS

picture of the earnings of Works Progress Administration workers would have to show the number of workers in each of many wage classes above and below the average. Table 8 shows the number of persons in the security wage classifications, grouped according to the amount of their assigned monthly security wage during the month of March 1936. It will be seen that about half of the workers in the State were grouped very closely around the average rate. About 14 per cent received more than the average rate.

"Earnings Are a Salary"

Since the monthly security wage is paid in lieu of a relief benefit, it was considered to be desirable to pay this security wage even when the worker lost time due to no fault of his own. Therefore, an executive order provided that: ". . . the monthly earnings are in the nature of a salary and workers shall be paid for time lost due to weather conditions or temporary interruptions in the project beyond the control of the workers. In order to be credited for such time lost, the worker must report on the job and be officially dismissed for the day unless otherwise notified by the project supervisor. Deductions from monthly earnings shall be made for time lost because of voluntary absence, illness, completion or postponement of a project or permanent dismissal."

At a later date, an executive order provided that the Administrator of the Works Progress Administration could require the making up of such lost time credited but not worked. An order was promulgated February 20 directing the making up of time in the current or the subsequent pay period. Attempts to enforce this order brought serious opposition from project workers in some districts and some workers were induced to make up time only under pressure. However, when workers realized the significance of the order it became easier to have lost time made up, and . . . the spring months the order was strictly enforced.

Table 9 indicates by months the number of man-hours worked and the number of man-hours credited but not worked. It will be seen that for the fiscal year the man-hours credited but not worked amounted to about seventeen per cent of the total number of hours paid for. In some months this percentage was much higher. For example, in February the time lost due to no fault of workers was about forty-five per cent of the total assigned hours. Beginning with March practically all of the hours credited but not worked were made up during the subsequent pay period.

Weather and working conditions throughout the state are so

TABLE 9

MAN-HOURS WORKED AND MAN-HOURS CREDITED BUT
NOT WORKED MONTHLY—AUGUST 1935 TO JUNE 1936

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA

	Man-Hours Worked	Man-Hours Credited but Not Worked
August, 1935	1,292	332
September	684,278	70,208
October	6,788,329	491,062
November	14,096,817	3,638,305
December	19,856,218	4,095,500
January, 1936	20,159,415	8,835,400
February	17,301,894	14,069,069
March	26,310,186	5,972,286
April	31,258,734	2,008,730
May	28,547,607	246,698
June	26,628,287	187,501
Total	191,633,057	39,615,091

Total hours paid for—231,248,148

Source: WPA Form 838, Area Statistical Office.

varied that the decision as to the conditions under which workers would be excused from work had to be left somewhat to the discretion of the local officials. However, the chief cause for the temporary postponement of work on projects was cold weather or the impossibility of work due to snow on the ground. Next in importance was rainy weather. No accurate study can be made of the causes inasmuch as they are not recorded on the time sheets. It is also important to note that the only workers affected were those on construction projects. Except where transportation and communication were disrupted by the flood, indoor projects could continue practically without interruption.

Project Working Conditions

Safety on the Projects

Any employer, with as many employees as the Works Progress Administration has, would expect accidents as an inevitable part

HOW PEOPLE ARE PUT TO WORK

of his employment activities. He would be considered a thoughtless, cruel and anti-social individual if he did not set up an organization and rules and regulations designed to reduce the number of work accidents to a minimum. The Works Progress Administration has faced this situation by the organization of a Safety Section within the Division of Operations.

The functions of the Safety Section include the review of project plans, the inspection of buildings, camps and active projects, the instruction of job safety inspectors and foremen, the supervision of sanitation and sanitary facilities, the establishment of safety rules and regulations, and the setting of safety standards and specifications for operations and equipment. The guiding principles of the Safety Section have been stated as "The Three E's"—Engineering, Education, Enforcement.

A close supervisory system was established and regular reports required on accidents, inspections, etc. Also a series of bulletins have been published for the guidance and instruction of persons in supervisory positions. Some of these bulletins contain specifications and rules for the assurance of safe working conditions. The variety of subjects treated is illustrated by the following titles of bulletins chosen at random:

- The Foreman and Safety Specifications for Goggles
- Use of Intoxicants
- Traffic Rules to Be Observed on Airport Construction
- Supervision of Water Sports

First aid instruction was given through formal courses to over 8,179 persons including job safety inspectors, foremen, timekeepers, and workmen.

As a result of the Safety Program, the Works Progress Administration has established a safety record of which the entire Administration is justly proud. The total number of lost time accidents, from September 1935 to June 1936 inclusive, was 3,453. This means that the frequency rate (number of lost time accidents per million man-hours worked) was 18.0. It is impossible to compare this rate with a rate for private industry covering employment in all types of work which are included in Works Progress Administration projects. A valid comparison, however, can be made by separating the accidents on highway and street projects. In the period March to June 1936,* there were 687 lost-time acci-

* Detailed data for the period September to February are not available due to the loss of records in the Harrisburg office during the flood of March 1936.

dents on highway and street construction and repair projects and surveys. In the same period 68,151,031 man-hours were worked on these projects yielding an accident frequency rate of 10.0. In 1935 the accident frequency rate on similar work in the State of Pennsylvania was 26.8. Table 10 indicates the relative types of projects in terms of number of accidents. It shows, as percentages of the total, the number of lost time accidents in each of several types of projects.

TABLE 10

ACCIDENTS MARCH TO JUNE 1936 CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF PROJECT AND STATED AS PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA

	% of total number of accidents	% of total man-hours worked
Highway, street and bridge construction	59.9	61.9
Construction and improvement of public buildings, publicly owned utilities, etc.	12.9	9.6
Stream improvement and flood control	8.8	6.2
Other construction	12.5	9.2
Professional, technical, educational, and recreational	4.4	12.0
Miscellaneous	1.5	1.1
100.0		100.0

Source: Compiled from special report of Division of Operations.

Much criticism has been leveled by unthinking persons against "the man with the little red flag." The safety record detailed above provides abundant proof of the need for and the service performed by the man with the flag. This record suggests two ideas which deserve further discussion but which cannot be developed in this brief report: (1) An intelligent and thorough-going safety program does pay dividends in the form of reduced human suffering and decreased financial burden. (2) It has been done by the Works Progress Administration; and more work of this kind should be done by private industry. The Works Progress Administration looks upon many of its projects, particularly those in new fields or new types of endeavor, as providing examples for continued effort by local governments and other organizations. Apparently, safety work is another sphere where the Works Progress Administration has set an example. It is to be hoped that the example will be followed.

Compensation for Injuries

The Federal government, as an employer, recognizes its responsibility to injured workers. It is not subject to State Workmen's Compensation laws but Works Progress Administration employees—both project workers and administrative employees—receive compensation benefits and medical treatment for traumatic injuries which occur in the performance of duty. The administration of workmen's compensation, both for work project and for administrative employees, is under the general supervision of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission. As in the case of most state laws, no benefits are paid for disability arising out of ordinary or occupational diseases, or where an employee is injured because of wilful misconduct, intentional injury, or where intoxication is the proximate cause of the injury.

Compensation begins after a three-day waiting period commencing on the day following that on which the injury was sustained. Benefits to injured project workers under the Federal law are \$25.00 a month but may not exceed an aggregate amount of \$3,500.00. Injured administrative employees receive 66 2/3 per cent of their salary, with a maximum of \$116.66 per month. As in most compensation laws, there is a special schedule of compensation rates for permanent partial disability such as loss of extremities, sight, etc.

Up to June 30 there had been a total of 16,384 cases reported involving either medical expense or lost time or both, divided as follows:

Lost time 1 to 3 days	1,057
Lost time 4 days or more	2,363
Fatalities	33*
Medical expense only	12,931

The first and last of these classifications involve only medical expense to the Government. It should be noted that the 33 fatalities include 5 doubtful cases where the traumatic character of the injury or its occurrence in the performance of duty has not been finally determined. Final decision in these cases rests with the United States Employees' Compensation Commission.*

The actual number of compensation claims allowed up to June 30 was 1,279. Disallowances, to the same date, numbered 350. On

* In addition to the 33 fatalities listed, 56 non-traumatic cases were reported where a death occurred in connection with the employee's work. Such cases require to establish records, available in the event of future compensation claims, even though the death is non-traumatic or did not occur strictly within the performance of duty.

claims allowed, payments for time lost and for medical expenses and hospitalization totaled \$82,182.19 to June 30. This figure also includes burial expenses and any other benefits awarded under the provisions of the compensation law.

General Working Conditions

In addition to its functions in connection with the assignment of workers, the Division of Employment also had the responsibility of supervising general working conditions on projects and of handling all labor relations activities. By repeated inspection of projects and by continuous contact with the Operations Division and the supervisory staffs of projects, the general conditions affecting project workers were maintained at a high standard. The chief concerns in this respect were the maintenance of good sanitary conditions; the operation of projects on hourly schedules which met the requirements of the engineering staff and, at the same time, were not too inconvenient to workers; the provisions of shelters and fires where construction work continued during cold and inclement weather; and the provision of transportation for workers assigned far from their homes.

The Open Door Policy in Labor Relations

In an organization as large as the Works Progress Administration, it would be the height of folly to overlook labor relations and make no provision for them in the way of a stated policy. Early in the Works Program, it became the stated policy to meet all representatives of labor whether organized in the regular labor unions or organized into special groups of project workers. Likewise complaints and criticisms from individuals were, at all times, welcomed and acted upon in a spirit of cooperation and open-mindedness.

In general there were four types of organizations with which contacts were made in the districts:

- (1) Committees of project workers representing one or more projects.
- (2) Project workers' unions.
- (3) Regular labor unions representing particular occupations or industries.
- (4) General workers' or citizens' organizations, including citizens' leagues, unemployed leagues, civic federations etc.

The extent of this labor relations work is realized only when reference is made to the number of contacts made in a single district.

For example, in one district there were 1,496 contacts with organizations and 1,522 interviews and adjustments concerning individuals.

The occasion for conferences with both organizations and individuals involved hours and conditions of work, questions of the jurisdiction of labor organizations and the classification of workers, delays of pay checks (in the early days of the program), misunderstanding concerning pay rates and claims of error, and discrimination in assignment or classification. Reports from all districts and the quick settlement of disputes indicate that the result of the open door policy in labor relations in Pennsylvania was the mutually satisfactory and amicable adjustment of complaints, misunderstandings, and disagreements. Labor relations were in the hands of men experienced in this type of work and it is due to their efforts that this high standard of labor relations has been maintained.

THE JOB ACCOMPLISHED

•• USA ••



WPA

PART III

THE JOB ACCOMPLISHED

Because of the existence of the Works Progress Administration, the State of Pennsylvania is richer in many respects than it was a year ago. Much of this increased wealth is tangible; it is seen and used daily by those who use our roads, those who attend our schools, those who use our airports, and even if a person did none of these things, but merely lived in Pennsylvania, he could not escape the benefit of still other types of Works Progress Administration projects.

But not all of the wealth of the State or of the Nation is counted in physical or monetary terms. Though immeasurable and intangible, that wealth which is found in the form of a healthy, educated, cultured, and happy people, is probably of still greater importance than the physical wealth. The Works Progress Administration has not failed to include in its activities the development of such qualities in the people, and the good effects of these non-construction projects will be felt long after some of the physical products have disappeared.

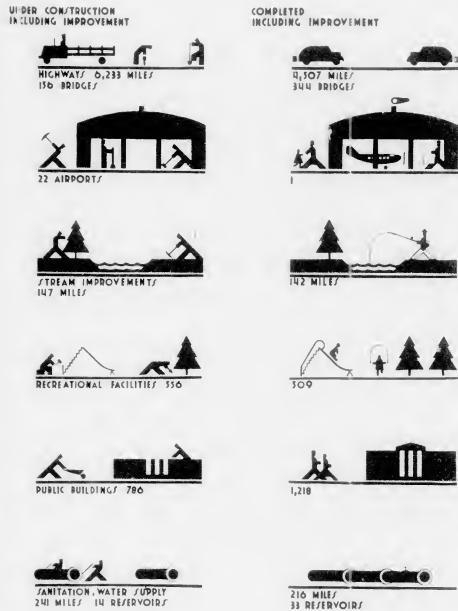
In the several paragraphs which follow, the chief concern is with the actual results of projects in terms of product, tangible and intangible. The effect of project work on the workers themselves has been discussed in previous sections.*

Additions to the Wealth of Pennsylvania

Outstanding, of course, among material products are those of construction projects. As a matter of fact, this is the sole type of project usually thought of when public works are mentioned.

Table 11 lists the physical accomplishment of completed construction projects and the work being done on projects still operating. In every case these are expressed in physical units, but it should be noted that the physical units are not always comparable. For example, one school building constructed may be of two hundred student capacity, and another of one thousand student capacity.

* Pp. 18 and 44.



ADDITIONS BY WPA
TO THE WEALTH OF
PENNSYLVANIA TO JUNE 30, 1936

SOCIOGRAPHICS
CARDBOARD

TABLE 11
PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF CONSTRUCTION
PROJECTS*
to June 30, 1936
Works Progress Administration for Pennsylvania

	Projects still Completed by operating June 30, 1936	June 30, 1936
<i>Highways and Streets</i>		
No. miles of streets surfaced	125.37	184.35
No. miles of highways and roads surfaced	309.36	508.18
No. miles of streets improved	158.15	214.11
No. miles of highways and roads improved	3,913.92	5,326.71
No. miles curb and gutter construction	36.30	20.60
No. miles sidewalk construction	24.58	48.88
No. bridges constructed	90.	156.
No. bridges improved	254.	111.
<i>Airports</i>		
No. airports constructed .....	...	15.
No. airports improved	1.	7.
<i>Stream Improvements</i>		
No. miles of streams improved	141.66	146.94
<i>Recreation</i>		
No. parks constructed	6	33
No. parks improved	59	85
No. playgrounds constructed	31	33
No. playgrounds improved	106	63
No. swimming pools constructed	11	21
No. swimming pools improved	38	10
No. golf courses constructed .....	..	1
No. golf courses improved	1	2
No. tennis courts constructed	63	101
No. tennis courts improved	71	31
No. park buildings constructed	23	29
No. park buildings improved	26	17
No. athletic fields constructed	36	74
No. athletic fields improved	47	56
<i>Public Buildings</i>		
No. public school buildings constructed	8	22
No. public school buildings improved	977	580
No. municipal buildings constructed	19	28
No. municipal buildings improved	214	156

TABLE 11—Continued

PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS*

to June 30, 1936

Works Progress Administration for Pennsylvania

	Projects still Completed by <i>operating</i> June 30, 1936 June 30, 1936	
<i>Sanitation and Water Supply</i>		
No. reservoirs constructed	33	14
No. sanitary privies constructed	3,171	3,704
No. miles of sewers laid	161.34	193.20
No. disposal plants constructed	7	11
No. disposal plants improved	5	7
No. miles of water lines laid	54.65	47.65

* This table includes only the most important types of construction projects.
Source: Special report, Division of Operations

ity. This is even more true of the measure of improvement made by projects. One public building may have been improved by painting only, while another may have been painted, cleaned, masonry and brick pointed, etc. These differences should be kept in mind in all references to the table.

New Roads for Old

In Pennsylvania a very large part of the construction work has been work on public roads. Reasons for this will be indicated in a later section. It is sufficient to state at this time that nearly 435 miles of streets and roads have already been surfaced and workers were, on June 30, 1936, at work surfacing another 693 miles. In addition to this, improvements of various kinds have been made to 4,072 miles of streets and roads, while work is still being done on the improvement of another 5,541 miles. In many cases this highway work has required, incidentally, the construction or improvement of bridges. In other cases, projects for the repair or painting of bridges have been operated separately from the highway projects. In all, 344 bridges have been constructed or improved and 156 are now being worked upon.

Aids to Air Transportation

Throughout the nation the Works Progress Administration has turned a large part of its efforts to the construction and improve-

CITY STREET IMPROVEMENT



Poplar Street in Lancaster had already been resurfaced when this picture was taken. Here the workers are replacing the old brick sidewalk. The whole street is improved in cleanliness, appearance, and safety.

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

70

ONE YEAR OF WPA IN PA.

TABLE 11—Continued

PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS*

to June 30, 1936

Works Progress Administration for Pennsylvania

	<i>Projects still Completed by June 30, 1936</i>	<i>operating June 30, 1936</i>
--	--	------------------------------------

Sanitation and Water Supply

	33	14
No. reservoirs constructed	33	14
No. sanitary privies constructed	3,171	3,704
No. miles of sewers laid	161.34	193.20
No. disposal plants constructed	7	11
No. disposal plants improved	5	7
No. miles of water lines laid	54.65	47.65

* This table includes only the most important types of construction projects.
Source: Special report, Division of Operations

ity. This is even more true of the measure of improvement made by projects. One public building may have been improved by painting only, while another may have been painted, cleaned, masonry and brick pointed, etc. These differences should be kept in mind in all references to the table.

New Roads for Old

In Pennsylvania a very large part of the construction work has been work on public roads. Reasons for this will be indicated in a later section. It is sufficient to state at this time that nearly 435 miles of streets and roads have already been surfaced and workers were, on June 30, 1936, at work surfacing another 693 miles. In addition to this, improvements of various kinds have been made to 4,072 miles of streets and roads, while work is still being done on the improvement of another 5,541 miles. In many cases this highway work has required, incidentally, the construction or improvement of bridges. In other cases, projects for the repair or painting of bridges have been operated separately from the highway projects. In all, 344 bridges have been constructed or improved and 156 are now being worked upon.

Aids to Air Transportation

Throughout the nation the Works Progress Administration has turned a large part of its efforts to the construction and improve-

CITY STREET IMPROVEMENT



Poplar Street in Lancaster had already been resurfaced when this picture was taken. Here the workers are replacing the old brick sidewalk. The whole street is improved in cleanliness, appearance, and safety.

ment of airports. In Pennsylvania 15 new airports are now being constructed and 8 have been improved or are now being improved. The new airport construction alone is more than all of the airport construction work previously done in the State.

In addition to these aids to air transportation, air safety has been aided by markings on buildings spaced throughout the State in such a fashion that an aviator is always within twenty miles of prominent identification and directional markers. These are usually located near a town, giving the name of the town, the meridian marking, and a directional sign if an airport is near. When completed, this project will thus mark seventy-five localities. About half of these have been completed to date. To air travelers this work will immediately become of immeasurable value. The increase in the number of landing fields together with the marking of towns on and off the main routes, will be the deciding factor in the prevention of many crashes, and the money spent in this work will be repaid many times.

Improvement of Streams

In years gone by much of the life and activity in the State centered about its streams. In more recent years, with the industrialization of the State and the exploitation of its natural resources, the streams have been neglected. Once valuable as sources of food and as providers of almost unsurpassed recreation for persons in all walks of life, they have become centers of pollution and, in some cases, even carriers of disease. Works Progress Administration projects have already improved over 142 miles of Pennsylvania streams and are at work on another 147 miles. The work undertaken in these stream projects includes aeration by carefully planned stone or wood retards, deflectors, dams, and other devices. A stream which has "had its face lifted" in this way becomes an attractive and exciting sportsman's center.

In addition to this direct stream improvement, there is a statewide mine-sealing project, the result of which will be to remove or reduce the excess acidity of many streams which at present contain practically no aquatic life. This project is "sealing" 280 mine openings in 9 counties.

The State Board of Fish Commissioners believes that the Works Progress Administration program will increase the production of fish about four times. The work thus far accomplished is but a small portion of what should be done. It is hoped that the State and local governments will follow the lead of the Works Progress

A LANDING FIELD BECOMES AN AIRPORT



The improvement and enlargement of the Philadelphia Airport is one of the largest projects in the State. When completed it will be one of the safest and most important air transportation centers in the East.

ment of airports. In Pennsylvania 15 new airports are now being constructed and 8 have been improved or are now being improved. The new airport construction alone is more than all of the airport construction work previously done in the State.

In addition to these aids to air transportation, air safety has been aided by markings on buildings spaced throughout the State in such a fashion that an aviator is always within twenty miles of prominent identification and directional markers. These are usually located near a town, giving the name of the town, the meridian marking, and a directional sign if an airport is near. When completed, this project will thus mark seventy-five localities. About half of these have been completed to date. To air travelers this work will immediately become of immeasurable value. The increase in the number of landing fields together with the marking of towns on and off the main routes, will be the deciding factor in the prevention of many crashes, and the money spent in this work will be repaid many times.

Improvement of Streams

In years gone by much of the life and activity in the State centered about its streams. In more recent years, with the industrialization of the State and the exploitation of its natural resources, the streams have been neglected. Once valuable as sources of food and as providers of almost unsurpassed recreation for persons in all walks of life, they have become centers of pollution and, in some cases, even carriers of disease. Works Progress Administration projects have already improved over 142 miles of Pennsylvania streams and are at work on another 147 miles. The work undertaken in these stream projects includes aeration by carefully planned stone or wood retard, deflectors, dams, and other devices. A stream which has "had its face lifted" in this way becomes an attractive and exciting sportsman's center.

In addition to this direct stream improvement, there is a statewide mine-sealing project, the result of which will be to remove or reduce the excess acidity of many streams which at present contain practically no aquatic life. This project is "sealing" 280 mine openings in 9 counties.

The State Board of Fish Commissioners believes that the Works Progress Administration program will increase the production of fish about four times. The work thus far accomplished is but a small portion of what should be done. It is hoped that the State and local governments will follow the lead of the Works Progress

A LANDING FIELD BECOMES AN AIRPORT



The improvement and enlargement of the Philadelphia Airport is one of the largest projects in the State. When completed it will be one of the safest and most important air transportation centers in the East.

Administration by continuing the improvement of Pennsylvania's streams.

Recreational Facilities

Many who give serious thought to the problems of our age are concerned about our use of the leisure time which is available to us in this new industrial age. To them it appears that the development of recreational facilities of the right kind is of utmost importance. Others come to the same conclusion as a result of study of crime conditions which center in our most thickly populated urban areas. Among the people as a whole there is a continually increasing demand on the meager recreational facilities already available. More facilities of this type became, under the Works Progress Administration, an accomplished fact. In Table 11 are listed 170 new parks and recreation places already constructed and 292 now under construction. In addition to this, 339 previously existing recreational facilities were improved and 264 are now being improved. These are located in practically every county in the State. In some cases these facilities provide, for the masses, recreation which is usually available only to those of more than moderate means. In other cases, the recreational places provided are such as will help take the children off the streets, making their lives safer and happier, and will help to solve many of the social problems of city slums and of cities in general.

The WPA Schoolhouse—and Other Buildings

Among the leading problems which have faced local authorities during the depression has been the problem of keeping their physical equipment "up to par." In some cases it has been difficult to maintain efficiency in government and in education through the employment of adequate staffs, even without the normal maintenance and replacement of buildings. Since the inception of the Works Program, municipal governments and other local governmental agencies, including school boards, have been given every encouragement to improve governmental and educational facilities. The only limitation has been that the work proposed must not be of a character usually provided for in the local budget. As a result there are now 1,587 new or improved school buildings and 417 new or improved municipal buildings in the State. The Works Progress Administration has built 8 new school buildings, and 22 more were in course of construction on June 30. Nine hundred and seventy-seven schools have been improved by

A NEW ATHLETIC FIELD, A RENEWED SCHOOL BUILDING THROUGH WPA



This school in Bucks County received extensive repairs through a WPA project. At the same time the adjoining field was converted into a safe playground.

Administration by continuing the improvement of Pennsylvania's streams.

Recreational Facilities

Many who give serious thought to the problems of our age are concerned about our use of the leisure time which is available to us in this new industrial age. To them it appears that the development of recreational facilities of the right kind is of utmost importance. Others come to the same conclusion as a result of study of crime conditions which center in our most thickly populated urban areas. Among the people as a whole there is a continually increasing demand on the meager recreational facilities already available. More facilities of this type became, under the Works Progress Administration, an accomplished fact. In Table 11 are listed 170 new parks and recreation places already constructed and 292 now under construction. In addition to this, 339 previously existing recreational facilities were improved and 264 are now being improved. These are located in practically every county in the State. In some cases these facilities provide, for the masses, recreation which is usually available only to those of more than moderate means. In other cases, the recreational places provided are such as will help take the children off the streets, making their lives safer and happier, and will help to solve many of the social problems of city slums and of cities in general.

The WPA Schoolhouse—and Other Buildings

Among the leading problems which have faced local authorities during the depression has been the problem of keeping their physical equipment "up to par." In some cases it has been difficult to maintain efficiency in government and in education through the employment of adequate staffs, even without the normal maintenance and replacement of buildings. Since the inception of the Works Program, municipal governments and other local governmental agencies, including school boards, have been given every encouragement to improve governmental and educational facilities. The only limitation has been that the work proposed must not be of a character usually provided for in the local budget. As a result there are now 1,587 new or improved school buildings and 417 new or improved municipal buildings in the State. The Works Progress Administration has built 8 new school buildings, and 22 more were in course of construction on June 30. Nine hundred and seventy-seven schools have been improved by

A NEW ATHLETIC FIELD, A RENEWED SCHOOL BUILDING THROUGH WPA



This school in Bucks County received extensive repairs through a WPA project. At the same time the adjoining field was converted into a safe playground.

such work as painting, plastering, and furniture repairs, and projects were, on June 30, still at work on 580 school buildings. In addition to this, 19 municipal buildings were completed and 28 more were being constructed, while 214 had been improved and an additional 156 were being improved. As tax receipts and municipal finances in general return to normal, it is to be expected that local provision for such work will increase. Work done on the projects, however, is most valuable because it has put these local facilities into such condition that only the usual replacement and maintenance will be necessary from now on.

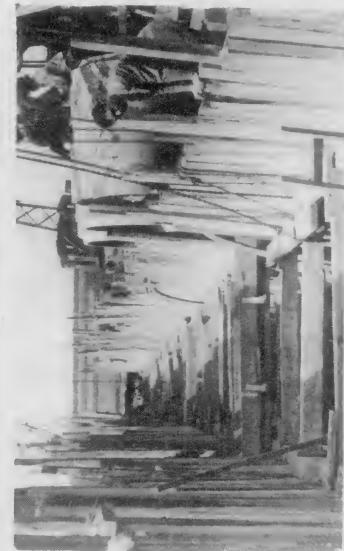
Aids to Health and Cleanliness

Local health authorities, too, have been concerned about the effect of reduced standards of living and curtailed local expenditures on the sanitation systems. Probably the greatest need for improvement of sanitary conditions, or their return to what formerly were considered normal conditions, was found in those areas where a single industry predominated and this industry was in great distress because of the depression. The Works Progress Administration would have been remiss had it not endeavored to correct this very serious situation. It has already completed or is now completing 47 new reservoirs, constructed 6,875 sanitary privies, nearly 355 miles of sewers, 18 new sewage disposal plants, and over 100 miles of water lines. In addition to this, 12 sewage disposal plants have been improved or are now being improved. All of this work has been planned by capable engineers according to the highest practical standards of health protection and efficiency. Here, too, is a work in which the accomplishments of the Works Progress Administration should be considered only the forerunner of a more complete solution of the problem by local authorities as their local finances return to normal.

Other Construction Projects

The preceding paragraphs have discussed only the major categories of Works Progress Administration construction projects, namely, highways, airports, stream improvement, recreation, public buildings, and sanitation. It is impossible to enumerate the entire list of what might be called miscellaneous construction projects. Among the most important of them are:

- Brush clearing and brushing fire trails.
- Construction of sidewalks, curbs, and gutters.
- Construction of retaining walls.
- Improvement of game lands.
- Reforestation, tree pruning, and planting.



A NEW SEWER THAT REALLY MEETS THE COMMUNITY'S NEEDS

A new sewer was long an urgent need in Lansdowne, Delaware County. Here it is being laid by WPA. By June 30, 1936, over 350 miles of sewers had been laid or were being laid in the State.

such work as painting, plastering, and furniture repairs, and projects were, on June 30, still at work on 580 school buildings. In addition to this, 19 municipal buildings were completed and 28 more were being constructed, while 214 had been improved and an additional 156 were being improved. As tax receipts and municipal finances in general return to normal, it is to be expected that local provision for such work will increase. Work done on the projects, however, is most valuable because it has put these local facilities into such condition that only the usual replacement and maintenance will be necessary from now on.

Aids to Health and Cleanliness

Local health authorities, too, have been concerned about the effect of reduced standards of living and curtailed local expenditures on the sanitation systems. Probably the greatest need for improvement of sanitary conditions, on their return to what formerly were considered normal conditions, was found in those areas where a single industry predominated and this industry was in great distress because of the depression. The Works Progress Administration would have been remiss had it not endeavored to correct this very serious situation. It has already completed or is now completing 47 new reservoirs, constructed 6,875 sanitary privies, nearly 355 miles of sewers, 18 new sewage disposal plants, and over 100 miles of water lines. In addition to this, 12 sewage disposal plants have been improved or are now being improved. All of this work has been planned by capable engineers according to the highest practical standards of health protection and efficiency. Here, too, is a work in which the accomplishments of the Works Progress Administration should be considered only the forerunner of a more complete solution of the problem by local authorities as their local finances return to normal.

Other Construction Projects

The preceding paragraphs have discussed only the major categories of Works Progress Administration construction projects, namely, highways, airports, stream improvement, recreation, public buildings, and sanitation. It is impossible to enumerate the entire list of what might be called miscellaneous construction projects. Among the most important of them are:

- Brush clearing and brushing fire trails.
- Construction of sidewalks, curbs, and gutters.
- Construction of retaining walls.
- Improvement of game lands.
- Reforestation, tree pruning, and planting.

A NEW SEWER THAT REALLY MEETS THE COMMUNITY'S NEEDS



A new sewer was long an urgent need in Lansdowne, Delaware County. Here it is being laid by WPA. By June 30, 1936, over 350 miles of sewers had been laid or were being laid in the State.



PROJECT EXPENDITURES AND
ENCUMBRANCES—PENNSYLVANIA TO JUNE 30, 1936

SOCIOGRAPHICS
CITY PLANNING

Goods for the Needy

Another general type of project, as opposed to the construction projects, has turned out articles for direct consumption. First among these projects are the women's sewing rooms, the commodity distribution project, and book repair. The first two have been particularly important because project workers are making available, for other needy persons, food, clothing, and other necessities.

Clothing the Needy

In Pennsylvania 19,000 women representing as many needy families, in many of which they are the sole employable persons, have been able to support themselves and their families doing useful work in the Works Progress Administration sewing rooms. In less than six months of full operation, up to June 30, they had turned out over two million articles, mostly wearing apparel. A partial list of their products, showing only the most important items, follows:

Men's Apparel	Girls' Apparel
Pants	Skirts
Overalls	Blouses
Pajamas	Pajamas
Underwear	Dresses and aprons
Shirts	Bloomers
Women's Apparel	Sun suits
Aprons and smocks	Gymnasium suits
Bathrobes	Underwear
Nightgowns	Infant's Apparel
Nurses' uniforms	Sleeping garments
Dresses	Layettees
Underwear	Diapers
Boys' Apparel	Underwear
Overalls	Rompers
Long trousers and knickers	Dresses
Pajamas	Miscellaneous
Shirts	Comforts
Underwear	Blankets
Play and sun suits	Operating room garments
Blouses	and supplies
Gymnasium suits	Sheets, pillow cases, and
	mattress covers
	Towels
	Pillows

HELPFUL ACTIVITY UNDER HEALTHFUL CONDITIONS—A WPA SEWING ROOM



In a daylight factory building on South Cameron Street, Harrisburg, these women are turning out thousands of garments and articles of bed clothing which will be distributed to relief families.

THE JOB ACCOMPLISHED

81

The Federal Government has furnished to projects in this State 8,651,802 yards of materials, costing \$925,408. Chief among the materials used have been cotton prints, gingham, percale, flannel, cotton broadcloth, sheeting, toweling, etc. These sewing rooms are operating a total of 4,382 machines, purchased on a rental-purchase plan by the Federal Government or furnished by the State Emergency Relief Board. There also are a great many domestic machines furnished by local sponsors. Most of the machines are electric, and the sewing rooms are operated on standards comparable to the best of industrial shops.

Of the 188 projects in operation the State Emergency Relief Board has sponsored 11 projects, which employ approximately 25 per cent of the total sewing room employees. These sewing rooms employ from 40 to 2,400 people. The other sewing rooms, sponsored by local school boards, poor boards, municipalities, and other public authorities, range from 2 to 400 employees. Where the projects are sponsored by the State Emergency Relief Board, the products are distributed to persons on relief by the relief authorities. The products of locally sponsored sewing rooms become the property of the sponsors, who distribute them to their needy families. Thus far the State Emergency Relief Board has distributed nearly 169,000 items of white goods and has on hand, for distribution to relief clients, 117,700 items of clothing, 765,000 items of white goods, and nearly 6,000 comforts. Of the output of locally sponsored projects, 1,092,473 articles already have been distributed.

Surplus Commodities Meet a Deficit

A State-wide project for commodity distribution operates in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and New Cumberland, under the sponsorship of the State Emergency Relief Board. In these war houses the project, up to June 30, had repacked:

Prunes (Dried)	300,775 lbs.
Sugar (Granulated)	230,300 lbs.
Apples (Fresh)	2,700,765 lbs.
Dried Beans	845,840 lbs.
Rolled Oats	1,016,415 lbs.
Dried Peas	187,120 lbs.
Dried Split Peas	419,000 lbs.
Onions	510,000 lbs.

Also, in the various zone warehouses, the Works Progress Administration project supplies the labor involved in receiving, storing, and shipping clothing received from the Federal Surplus

HELPFUL ACTIVITY UNDER HEALTHFUL CONDITIONS—A WPA SEWING ROOM



In a daylight factory building on South Cameron Street, Harrisburg, these women are turning out thousands of garments and articles of bed clothing which will be distributed to relief families.

THE JOB ACCOMPLISHED

81

The Federal Government has furnished to projects in this State 8,651,802 yards of materials, costing \$925,408. Chief among the materials used have been cotton prints, gingham, percale, flannel, cotton broadcloth, sheeting, toweling, etc. These sewing rooms are operating a total of 4,382 machines, purchased on a rental-purchase plan by the Federal Government or furnished by the State Emergency Relief Board. There also are a great many domestic machines furnished by local sponsors. Most of the machines are electric, and the sewing rooms are operated on standards comparable to the best of industrial shops.

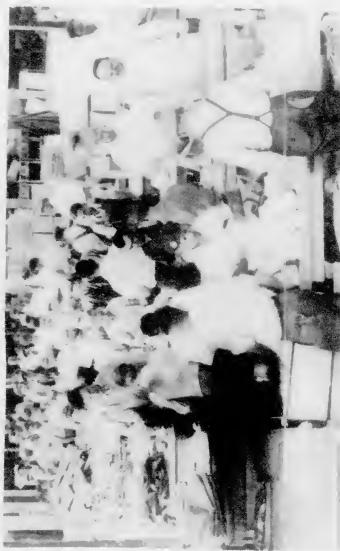
Of the 188 projects in operation the State Emergency Relief Board has sponsored 11 projects, which employ approximately 25 per cent of the total sewing room employees. These sewing rooms employ from 40 to 2,400 people. The other sewing rooms, sponsored by local school boards, poor boards, municipalities, and other public authorities, range from 2 to 400 employees. Where the projects are sponsored by the State Emergency Relief Board, the products are distributed to persons on relief by the relief authorities. The products of locally sponsored sewing rooms become the property of the sponsors, who distribute them to their needy families. Thus far the State Emergency Relief Board has distributed nearly 169,000 items of white goods and has on hand, for distribution to relief clients, 117,700 items of clothing, 765,000 items of white goods, and nearly 6,000 comforts. Of the output of locally sponsored projects, 1,092,473 articles already have been distributed.

Surplus Commodities Meet a Deficit

A State-wide project for commodity distribution operates in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and New Cumberland, under the sponsorship of the State Emergency Relief Board. In these warehouses the project, up to June 30, had repacked:

Prunes (Dried)	300,775 lbs.
Sugar (Granulated)	230,300 lbs.
Apples (Fresh)	2,700,765 lbs.
Dried Beans	845,840 lbs.
Rolled Oats	1,016,415 lbs.
Dried Peas	187,120 lbs.
Dried Split Peas	419,000 lbs.
Onions	510,000 lbs.

Also, in the various zone warehouses, the Works Progress Administration project supplies the labor involved in receiving, storing, and shipping clothing received from the Federal Surplus



These WPA workers, at the U. S. Army Reserve Depot, New Cumberland, are packaging foodstuffs for distribution to families on relief. In this and other warehouses over six million pounds of foodstuffs had been repacked by June 30, 1936.

Commodities Distribution project and the Works Progress Administration sewing rooms. Works Progress Administration labor is also used on trucks rented by the Works Progress Administration for the purpose of transporting these commodities to county warehouses or to the relief officials who distribute them.

In general, the Works Progress Administration is not permitted to enter the business of manufacturing, even if the articles manufactured were to be put to its own use. This limitation has severely handicapped the Works Progress Administration in its attempt to secure, for unemployed persons on relief, work which is similar to their usual occupations. The situation is all the more acute because of the large number of unemployed persons who are from the manufacturing industries and not from the various construction industries. The sewing projects and the commodity distribution projects are the only ones of this nature where the products are useful articles for current consumption and are produced by manufacturing process. The value of these projects has been proved not only by the value of the products in meeting regular local relief needs but also, as will be pointed out later, in the meeting of such emergencies as the flood of March 1936.

Remaking Books

In thirty-one counties there are projects at work cleaning, mending, and rebinding school and library books and, in some cases, binding, indexing, and cataloging magazines and newspapers as well as books. Up to June 30, 456,674 books had been mended, cleaned, rebound, or improved by some combination of these operations. Through the work done by these projects, many school boards will be able to get through the coming years with a minimum of expense for new books, and libraries, too, will benefit through having clean stocks with lower loss and destruction rates. Also, the binding, indexing, and cataloging of 139,568 books, newspapers, and magazines will make available to library users a vast amount of material hitherto practically inaccessible. Needless to say, these projects are popular with school officials and, where work is being done on library books, the librarians and the public are equally appreciative.

The "White-Collar" Worker's Contribution

The professional and technical program is made up of a most interesting variety of projects. In some respects the work done or services performed by these projects are less well known to the

PACKAGING SURPLUS COMMODITIES FOR THE NEEDY



These WPA workers, at the U. S. Army Reserve Depot, New Camberland, are packaging foodstuffs for distribution to families on relief. In this and other warehouses over six million pounds of foodstuffs had been repacked by June 30, 1936.

THE JOB ACCOMPLISHED

83

Commodities Distribution project and the Works Progress Administration sewing rooms. Works Progress Administration labor is also used on trucks rented by the Works Progress Administration for the purpose of transporting these commodities to county warehouses or to the relief officials who distribute them.

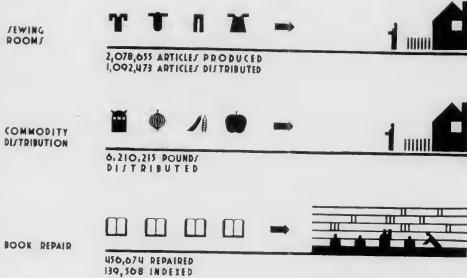
In general, the Works Progress Administration is not permitted to enter the business of manufacturing, even if the articles manufactured were to be put to its own use. This limitation has severely handicapped the Works Progress Administration in its attempt to secure, for unemployed persons on relief, work which is similar to their usual occupations. The situation is all the more acute because of the large number of unemployed persons who are from the manufacturing industries and not from the various construction industries. The sewing projects and the commodity distribution projects are the only ones of this nature where the products are useful articles for current consumption and are produced by manufacturing process. The value of these projects has been proved not only by the value of the products in meeting regular local relief needs but also, as will be pointed out later, in the meeting of such emergencies as the flood of March 1936.

Remaking Books

In thirty-one counties there are projects at work cleaning, mending, and rebinding school and library books and, in some cases, binding, indexing, and cataloging magazines and newspapers as well as books. Up to June 30, 456,674 books had been mended, cleaned, rebound, or improved by some combination of these operations. Through the work done by these projects, many school boards will be able to get through the coming years with a minimum of expense for new books, and libraries, too, will benefit through having clean stocks with lower loss and destruction rates. Also, the binding, indexing, and cataloging of 139,568 books, newspapers, and magazines will make available to library users a vast amount of material hitherto practically inaccessible. Needless to say, these projects are popular with school officials and, where work is being done on library books, the librarians and the public are equally appreciative.

The "White-Collar" Worker's Contribution

The professional and technical program is made up of a most interesting variety of projects. In some respects the work done or services performed by these projects are less well known to the



GOODS PROJECTS
PENNSYLVANIA JUNE 30, 1936

PHOTOGRAPHIC

general public than are the more obvious products of the construction projects. However, these projects in many cases render direct services to special groups, chiefly children and youth, and needy persons or families. To these persons benefited, the projects are more real, and the appreciation expressed is often greater than in the case of the projects which have a more material product. It is impossible to cover completely or even adequately, in this brief report, the many kinds of projects in this group. An effort will be made to include the chief and more interesting types.

Education for Better Living

The American public, young and old, has become education-minded. Not only education in the narrow sense of the word with emphasis on the classics and languages, but also education which gives adults better equipment for living, which equips those who are physically handicapped for more satisfactory social contact, which trains youth and adults alike for new vocations and for healthy and helpful leisure-time activities. The Works Progress Administration has created an education program with emphasis on the latter type.

Special study was made of the education program for the period from April 15 to May 15, 1936. In this period there were 2,258 teachers holding over five thousand classes in which were enrolled nearly 175,000 persons. Some idea of the size of this program is secured by comparison with the nearest type of work carried on by the regular school systems throughout the State. In 1934-35 the total course enrollments in the state-aided extension courses, English and citizenship classes, and home classes for foreign-born mothers were 110,525. Almost all (about 86 per cent) of the teachers were persons from the relief rolls, and a majority of the class members were relief persons or small wage earners. The subjects taught in these classes, with the enrollment in each type, were as follows:

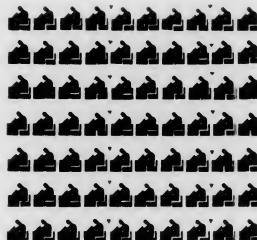
Subjects	Enrollment
Literacy	18,039
Workers' education	12,717
Citizenship, public affairs	15,972
Safety, first aid, health	7,000
General academic training	27,289
Avocational training, hobbies, handicraft	5,804
College level training	1,230
Native arts, crafts	1,344
Home nursing, child care, home hygiene	7,084

THE JOB ACCOMPLISHED

Subjects	Enrollment
Home economics	15,737
Cultural training	18,165
Stammering, lip reading, and teaching of the blind	457
Agriculture and beekeeping	2,178
Domestic service	399
Commercial	9,424
Trades and industrial	4,113
Parent education	11,039
Nursery schools	1,855
Others	14,462
Total	174,308

TEACHERS/

2,258

PERSONS
ENROLLED

EACH FIGURE = 2,500

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM-W P A
PENNSYLVANIA APRIL 15 - MAY 15, 1930

PHOTOGRAPHIC

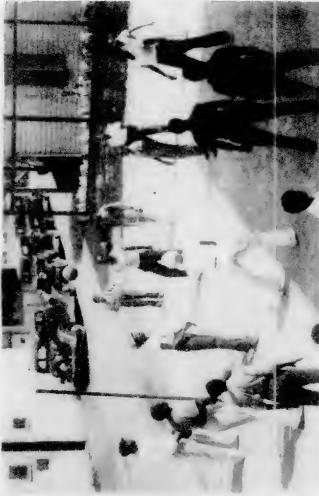
Primarily the Works Progress Administration education program is directed to the adult population. The age distribution is indicated in the following tabulation. It will be noticed that 51 per cent of the class enrollments are of persons over 25 years of age while 94 per cent are over 16.

Under 16 years	6%
Age 16-25	43%
Age 26-40	33%
Over 40 years	18%

This educational program, together with the recreational program, is making a contribution to American life which would be noteworthy in time of prosperity as well as depression. Its effects are all the more important because of the depression influences which, to a certain extent, can be nullified and even overcome by education.

Profit from Leisure Time

The Works Progress Administration has not only created the facilities for recreation but also has done much in the way of directing the leisure-time activities of persons of all ages, in all walks of life, and with all sorts of special interests. These activities are led by persons trained in recreational work and eligible for relief. Table 12 indicates several interesting and significant facts: first, that the types of activities included in the recreation program are sufficiently varied to develop many sides of human personality. There are the music activities, arts and crafts, drama and pageantry, which offer youth and adults alike the opportunity for self-expression, and probably improve the ability of the participants "to live with themselves." On the other hand, there is the development of social contacts through social recreation, playgrounds,



To these boys in Steelton, WPA means leadership in clean and healthful sports. Recreation projects provide leaders for thousands of groups engaged in such activities as athletics, handicraft, community music, drama, and pageantry.

community athletics, etc. which better equip the participants for living with others. Finally, in more than one type of recreational activity there is the development of sound bodies. Another interesting feature of the statistics on recreation is the fact that it is serving primarily the youth of the State. Forty-five per cent of the attendance was of persons from sixteen to twenty-five, while another 40 per cent was of persons under sixteen. This is particularly significant at a time such as the present, when the graduates of our schools and colleges discover that it is most difficult, if not impossible, to assume their places in the working population.

It should be emphasized that the records of attendance at recreation groups and classes cover a span of slightly more than five months since the projects did not organize until the last week in January.

TABLE 12

ATTENDANCE AT RECREATION AND LEISURE-TIME ACTIVITIES JANUARY TO JUNE, 1936

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA

	Cumulated attendance		
	Total	Male	Female
Community music	498,145	250,203	247,942
Arts and crafts	399,323	185,044	214,279
Drama and pageantry	254,205	139,037	115,168
Social recreation	633,280	360,175	273,105
Recreation centers	2,969,899	2,202,948	766,951
Women's and girls' recreation	22,286	.....	22,286
Community athletics	1,340,069	1,119,197	220,872
Playgrounds	735,708	466,705	269,003
Nature lore and park recreation	6,036	3,583	2,453
Recreation engineering service	3,510	3,301	209
C. C. C. camps	273,205	273,205	.....
Total attendance	7,342,666	5,003,398	2,339,268
Percentage of total	100%	68%	32%

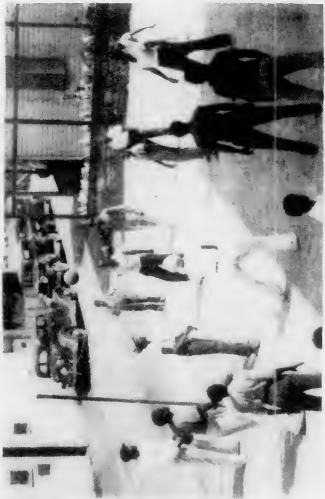
Age distribution

Under 16 years	40%
16 to 25 years	45%
Over 25 years	15%

Source: Special report, Recreation and Leisure Time Section

Planning for the Future

There are 137 survey and planning projects in the State. In these, over 1,600 engineers, draftsmen, rodmen and chainmen, are making boundary surveys or topographical surveys of boroughs, towns and other political subdivisions, gathering preliminary data for proposed public works, and making other surveys, most



To these boys in Steelton, WPA means leadership in clean and healthful sports. Recreation projects provide leaders for thousands of groups engaged in such activities as athletics, handicraft, community music, drama, and pageantry.

THE JOB ACCOMPLISHED

89

community athletics, etc. which better equip the participants for living with others. Finally, in more than one type of recreational activity there is the development of sound bodies. Another interesting feature of the statistics on recreation is the fact that it is serving primarily the youth of the State. Forty-five per cent of the attendance was of persons from sixteen to twenty-five, while another 40 per cent was of persons under sixteen. This is particularly significant at a time such as the present, when the graduates of our schools and colleges discover that it is most difficult, if not impossible, to assume their places in the working population.

It should be emphasized that the records of attendance at recreation groups and classes cover a span of slightly more than five months since the projects did not organize until the last week in January.

TABLE 12

ATTENDANCE AT RECREATION AND LEISURE-TIME ACTIVITIES JANUARY TO JUNE, 1936

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA

	Cumulated attendance		
	Total	Male	Female
Community music	498,145	250,203	247,942
Arts and crafts	399,323	185,044	214,279
Drama and pageantry	254,205	139,037	115,168
Social recreation	633,280	360,175	273,105
Recreation centers	2,969,899	2,202,948	766,951
Women's and girls' recreation	239,286	.....	239,286
Community athletics	1,340,069	1,119,197	220,872
Playgrounds	735,708	466,705	269,003
Nature lore and park recreation	6,036	3,583	2,453
Recreation engineering service	3,510	3,301	209
C. C. C. camps	273,205	273,205	.....
Total attendance	7,342,666	5,003,398	2,339,268
Percentage of total	100%	68%	32%
Age distribution			
Under 16 years	.....	40%	
16 to 25 years	.....	45%	
Over 25 years	.....	15%	

Source: Special report, Recreation and Leisure Time Section

Planning for the Future

There are 137 survey and planning projects in the State. In these, over 1,600 engineers, draftsmen, rodmen and chainmen are making boundary surveys or topographical surveys of boroughs, towns and other political subdivisions, gathering preliminary data for proposed public works, and making other surveys, most



This is a part of a Philadelphia project which is making statistical analyses of subjects related to labor, employment, social insurance and the like, and presenting its results in graphic form. Other WPA projects too, are preparing concrete plans for the future physical and social development of the State—a far-seeing type of work in the hands of capable, experienced workers.

of which are in anticipation of the future development of the several localities and of the State. As a result of these surveys we can expect a more orderly and logical development of our urban centers with adequate preparation for future growth, better planned public works, more accurate and more equitable tax assessments, and the like.

Fact Finding and Statistical Analysis

Another 1,600 workers in 30 projects are pursuing researches and surveys of a statistical nature. Some of the subjects covered are: labor and employment, housing, social security, the cost of living, the coal industry, and real estate registry and assessment. One of these projects executed the sociographic charts used in this report.

Preserving the Records

In many localities, official records are in poor condition due to age, frequent handling, or inadequate indexing systems. Nearly 1,800 workers in 138 projects are re-copying faded and dilapidated records, transcribing data from various sources and setting up new record systems, codifying and indexing city and borough ordinances, setting up index systems for deed records and card record systems for tax-delinquent properties.

Guarding the Health of the Next Generation

Two State-wide projects provide secretarial, nursing, and nutritional assistants to the county committees of the Emergency Child Health Committee. These workers visit relief families and make arrangements for necessary examinations, and arrange for and assist in the necessary follow-up care, including nutrition instructions to mothers. These projects operate in only 39 counties, and in many of these there is but a single worker. Since the start of the projects the Works Progress Administration workers have aided in 13,511 examinations and have been instrumental in arranging for 29,141 corrections, treatments, and preventive measures. Chief among these have been toxin-antitoxin (diphtheria), nutrition instruction, vaccination, dental defects, and diseased tonsils. During the months of May and June alone 13,940 homes were visited by project workers.

There are also two projects sponsored by the State Department of Health. One of these employs nurses eligible for relief to survey their localities for cases of crippled children where special care may help or perhaps even cure the case, then try to arrange



This is a part of a Philadelphia project which is making statistical analyses of subjects related to labor, employment, social insurance and the like, and presenting its results in graphic form. Other WPA projects, too, are preparing concrete plans for the future physical and social development of the State—a far-seeing type of work in the hands of capable, experienced workers.

of which are in anticipation of the future development of the several localities and of the State. As a result of these surveys we can expect a more orderly and logical development of our urban centers with adequate preparation for future growth, better planned public works, more accurate and more equitable tax assessments, and the like.

Fact Finding and Statistical Analysis

Another 1,600 workers in 30 projects are pursuing researches and surveys of a statistical nature. Some of the subjects covered are: labor and employment, housing, social security, the cost of living, the coal industry, and real estate registry and assessment. One of these projects executed the sociographic charts used in this report.

Preserving the Records

In many localities, official records are in poor condition due to age, frequent handling, or inadequate indexing systems. Nearly 1,800 workers in 138 projects are re-copying faded and dilapidated records, transcribing data from various sources and setting up new record systems, codifying and indexing city and borough ordinances, setting up index systems for deed records and card record systems for tax-delinquent properties.

Guarding the Health of the Next Generation

Two State-wide projects provide secretarial, nursing, and nutritional assistants to the county committees of the Emergency Child Health Committee. These workers visit relief families and make arrangements for necessary examinations, and arrange for and assist in the necessary follow-up care, including nutrition instructions to mothers. These projects operate in only 39 counties, and in many of these there is but a single worker. Since the start of the projects the Works Progress Administration workers have aided in 13,511 examinations and have been instrumental in arranging for 29,141 corrections, treatments, and preventive measures. Chief among these have been toxin-antitoxin (diphtheria), nutrition instruction, vaccination, dental defects, and diseased tonsils. During the months of May and June alone 13,940 homes were visited by project workers.

There are also two projects sponsored by the State Department of Health. One of these employs nurses eligible for relief to survey their localities for cases of crippled children where special care may help or perhaps even cure the case, then try to arrange

for such orthopedic attention, and follow up the case to a conclusion. In the six months of its operation this project has built up the following record:

Homes visited	61,900
Patients visited in homes	36,308
Number of new patients	1,439
Number referred to doctors	496
Number referred to hospitals	571

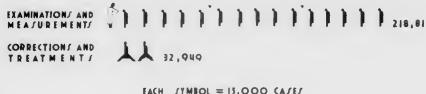
Another project provides medical examination and nursing services in fourth class school districts, where no such service is provided regularly. In the six months preceding June 30, this school medical service has the following to its credit:

Number pupils examined	48,771
Number pupils weighed	79,197
Number pupils measured	77,332
Number corrections secured	3,807
Number homes visited	14,394
Number patients visited in homes	16,769

The State Department of Health and the Emergency Child Health Committee are determined that, if it is within their power, no child shall suffer because of poverty, ignorance, or conditions produced by the depression. The Works Progress Administration is glad to do its part in this humane and far-sighted work.

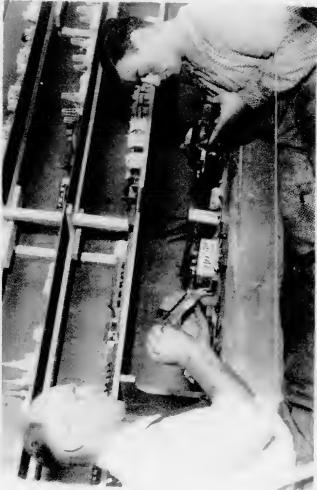
Aids to Visual Education

Closely allied to the education and recreation activities are the museum extension projects operating in Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia. These projects are making complete sets of visual education material for distribution to public schools and institutions of the State. Included in this material are models of historical buildings, agricultural products, and costumes of the early settlers, which will be used in teaching history. There also are models of various industrial products and industrial activities, all of which can be tied in with the study of Pennsylvania geography and Pennsylvania industries. Educators everywhere have been eager to secure sets of these models. Already, requests have been received from 104 school districts in Pennsylvania and from 7 in New Jersey. There have been put to work on these projects experienced draftsmen, artists, handicraft workers, and the like who find in this work a new creative interest at the same time that they are contributing to the development of the next generation. These projects, producing aids to visual education, are the first of their kind in the entire country. However, through blue



**ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF
CHILD HEALTH PROJECTS
PENNSYLVANIA**
JANUARY TO JUNE 1930

SOCIOGRAPHICS



These men are putting the finishing touches on models produced by the Harrisburg Museum Extension Project. The models will be sent to schools all over the State, to illustrate and enliven many a lesson in history, geography, or civics.

THE JOB ACCOMPLISHED

95

prints and other plans, the pioneer work of these projects can be made available to similar projects throughout the United States.

Other "White-Collar" Projects

There are other types of white-collar projects which are relatively small in number of workers, but which are furnishing unique and important services worthy of special mention.

Hot lunches. Served to school children from needy families by relief workers. Operate in six centers throughout the State where there are no school cafeterias and children live far from the schools.

Housekeepers' aides, recruited from the relief rolls. They visit relief homes and other needy cases to aid in keeping the homes clean and well organized during illness or other crises.

Physical therapy in the Allentown State Hospital. Works Progress Administration workers provide mentally sick patients with massages and therapeutic baths, shampoos, hair waves, manicures, and hair trims, as a means of alleviating mental depression, inferiority complexes, and other irregularities.

The Government Fosters the Arts

All of the above professional and technical projects are sponsored by State or local agencies, with supervision directly under the State administrative organization. Still a part of the Works Progress Administration, but less directly affiliated with the State Administration, are the Federally sponsored projects which include music, theatre, art, writers' projects, and several others of less importance in terms of number of persons employed. Because of the direct manner in which these have served and are serving the public, a paragraph will be devoted to each.

Music

In Pennsylvania there are 32 music units in 13 communities, giving almost daily concerts and other performances under the auspices of the Federal Music Project and a local music project which is operated in Philadelphia. Carefully kept records of regular performances and attendance tell an amazing story of popular interest in good music, and of the marshalling of artists whose creative self-expression, but for the opportunities given by the music projects, might be lost to this generation. In the six months of their existence up to June 30, 1936, the total attendance was 2,218,400 persons at the 3,433 performances given. With the exception of a few of the concerts in Philadelphia, all performances were free to the public. In Philadelphia, where a small fee was



These men are putting the finishing touches on models produced by the Harrisburg Museum Extension Project. The models will be sent to schools all over the State, to illustrate and enliven many a lesson in history, geography, or civics.

THE JOB ACCOMPLISHED

95

prints and other plans, the pioneer work of these projects can be made available to similar projects throughout the United States.

Other "White-Collar" Projects

There are other types of white-collar projects which are relatively small in number of workers, but which are furnishing unique and important services worthy of special mention.

Hot lunches. Served to school children from needy families by relief workers. Operate in six centers throughout the State where there are no school cafeterias and children live far from the schools.

Housekeepers' aides. recruited from the relief rolls. They visit relief homes and other needy cases to aid in keeping the homes clean and well organized during illness or other crises.

Physical therapy in the Allentown State Hospital. Works Progress Administration workers provide mentally sick patients with massages and therapeutic baths, shampoos, hair waves, manicures, and hair trims, as a means of alleviating mental depression, inferiority complexes, and other irregularities.

The Government Fosters the Arts

All of the above professional and technical projects are sponsored by State or local agencies, with supervision directly under the State administrative organization. Still a part of the Works Progress Administration, but less directly affiliated with the State Administration, are the Federally sponsored projects which include music, theatre, art, writers' projects, and several others of less importance in terms of number of persons employed. Because of the direct manner in which these have served and are serving the public, a paragraph will be devoted to each.

Music

In Pennsylvania there are 32 music units in 13 communities, giving almost daily concerts and other performances under the auspices of the Federal Music Project and a local music project which is operated in Philadelphia. Carefully kept records of regular performances and attendance tell an amazing story of popular interest in good music, and of the marshalling of artists whose creative self-expression, but for the opportunities given by the music projects, might be lost to this generation. In the six months of their existence up to June 30, 1936, the total attendance was 2,218,490 persons at the 3,433 performances given. With the exception of a few of the concerts in Philadelphia, all performances were free to the public. In Philadelphia, where a small fee was

charged, the proceeds were used for music scores and for transportation of the music units, and at all times relief persons were admitted free.

The members of the music units include the most accomplished musicians from all stages and phases of the musical world—the professional symphony player, the former theatre player, the dance musician, the teacher, the conductor, the piano tuner, the vocalist, and the accompanist—each has found his place in one or another of the units. The public has shown more than usual appreciation of the orchestra and band concerts and of the lighter programs of the dance orchestras. Philadelphia and Pittsburgh have large symphony orchestras which compare favorably in leadership and execution with the best orchestras of that type. Any one of the thousands who have attended these concerts or other performances must agree that they are highly desirable from the viewpoint of entertainment and intellectual and aesthetic development. They are equally desirable from the viewpoint of the performer, not only as a source of income, but as a means of retaining the high degree of artistry required in this profession.

Theatre

An original drama, a musical revue, a musical comedy, circuses, vaudeville shows, and a marionette theatre are among the units of the Federal Theatre Project in Pennsylvania. Since the beginning of the project the various units have presented 693 performances to a total of 681,438 people. At present there are nine units (comprising nearly 200 persons) in five centers, each unit presenting an average of five performances per week. At some public performances a small admission fee is charged, to cover transportation expenses, scenery, wardrobe, etc. But the greater part of this entertainment has been free—for charitable institutions and under-privileged groups of all kinds.

Art

The following quotations from the official description of the Federal Art Project tell the story of what is being done for another type of artist.

"A nation-wide work relief program for needy unemployed artists; painters, sculptors, graphic artists, craftsmen, art teachers, art lecturers, museum workers and photographers, who are qualified by training and experience to perform a function in the field of art activity . . . The program to be carried forward in the fields of mural painting, easel painting, sculpture, graphic art, applied art, art teaching, photog-

raphy and craft work . . . The work produced to remain the property of the Federal Government, or to be allocated to departments of Federal, State and municipal governments, and other institutions supported in whole or in part by tax funds. In the field of educational and recreational art activities the program will include the performance of art services in various education enterprises, especially those which work toward integration of all the arts with the daily life of the community; the working out of constructive ways for the use of leisure time; research projects for the clarification of the native background in the arts; preparation and circulating of art exhibitions, art classes and recreational art activities for under-privileged adults and children; the initiating and maintaining of experimental art galleries."

Writers

Researchers and editors numbering 356 are preparing a Guide Book for Pennsylvania and local guide books, which thus far are planned for six localities: Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Williamsport, Johnstown, Reading, and Montgomery County. By June 30 the State Guide was approximately 50 per cent completed and publication is expected by October of this year. In addition to these, nearly 200 special studies are being made on subjects of State-wide and local interest, which will be published in pamphlet form for distribution to schools.

The Philadelphia personnel of this project may be taken as an indication of the general high type of employees in the State on this project. In this office there are 49 college graduates, of whom 19 hold post-graduate degrees, 25 newspaper men with many years of experience, and 10 or more workers who have been employed on newspapers at various times. There are several in this group who formerly were teachers, lawyers, researchers, and librarians.

Also operating under Federal sponsorship are projects engaged in:

Furnishing technical and clerical assistance for the State Planning Board in its work of collecting, compiling, tabulating, and analyzing data and information needed for the physical and economic development of the State, and aiding in the preparation of comprehensive plans for such development.

Listing State, county, and local government records, and manuscript collections of historical societies and individuals;

Surveying archives and records of the Federal Government, the purpose being a complete tabulation of all existing records, their condition, and the policy of the local branches of the Federal agencies with regard to disposition of records.

The last two projects will be of inestimable value to historians and other students of the American scene, by providing them with

accurate information concerning sources among historical documents and records.

Service to Youth

On June 26, 1935, President Roosevelt, through an Executive Order, established the National Youth Administration as a division of the Works Progress Administration. "I have determined," declared the President in creating this administration, "that we shall do something for the Nation's unemployed youth because we can ill afford to lose the skill and energy of these young men and women."

The major objectives of the National Youth Administration are:

To provide funds for the part-time employment of needy school, college, and graduate students between 16 and 25 years of age so that they can continue their education.

To provide funds for the part-time employment on work projects of young persons, chiefly from relief families, between 18 and 25 years of age—the projects being designed primarily not only to give these young people valuable work experience, but to benefit youth generally in the local communities.

To establish and to encourage the establishment of job training, counseling and placement services for youth.

To encourage the development and extension of constructive educational and job-qualifying leisure-time activities.

National Youth Administration employment reached its peak in March and April of this year. On April first, 20,306 Pennsylvania youths were employed part-time on NYA projects, and 11,543 students in nearly 1,200 schools were receiving "student aid" in the form of wages for spare-time work. These totals had decreased by June 30 to 17,692 for part-time project employment and 512 for student aid. The great reduction in student aid employment is due to the discontinuance of this type of work when the regular school sessions end.

Outstanding Accomplishments of Special Projects

The State Sponsors Highway Improvements

According to the earliest surveys and estimates made after the organization of the Works Progress Administration, over 17 per cent of all registered and eligible workers in Pennsylvania were unskilled laborers. Another 13 per cent were skilled and semi-skilled workers in the construction industries. This meant that the most good could be done in the shortest length of time by encouraging the sponsorship of construction projects. It was

NEW ROADS FOR OLD



Throughout the State highway improvement is welcomed as a most valuable kind of work. Its benefits are almost immediate, but of long duration, and are enjoyed by the entire population. Scene: State Hospital for Crippled Children, Elizabethtown.

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

accurate information concerning sources among historical documents and records.

Service to Youth

On June 26, 1935, President Roosevelt, through an Executive order, established the National Youth Administration as a division of the Works Progress Administration. "I have determined," declared the President in creating this administration, "that we shall do something for the Nation's unemployed youth because we can ill afford to lose the skill and energy of these young men and women."

The major objectives of the National Youth Administration are:

To provide funds for the part-time employment of needy school, college, and graduate students between 16 and 25 years of age so that they can continue their education.

To provide funds for the part-time employment on work projects of young persons, chiefly from relief families, between 18 and 25 years of age, the projects being designed primarily not only to give these young people valuable work experience, but to benefit youth generally in the local communities.

To establish and to encourage the establishment of job training, counseling and placement services for youth.

To encourage the development and extension of constructive educational and job-qualifying leisure-time activities.

National Youth Administration employment reached its peak in March and April of this year. On April first, 20,306 Pennsylvania youths were employed part-time on NYA projects, and 41,543 students in nearly 1,200 schools were receiving "student aid" in the form of wages for spare time work. These totals had decreased by June 30 to 17,692 for part time project employment and 512 for student aid. The great reduction in student aid employment is due to the discontinuance of this type of work when the regular school sessions end.

Outstanding Accomplishments of Special Projects

The State Sponsors Highway Improvements

According to the earliest surveys and estimates made after the organization of the Works Progress Administration, over 17 per cent of all registered and eligible workers in Pennsylvania were unskilled laborers. Another 13 per cent were skilled and semi-skilled workers in the construction industries. This meant that the most good could be done in the shortest length of time by encouraging the sponsorship of construction projects. It was

NEW ROADS FOR OLD



Throughout the State highway improvement is welcomed as a most valuable kind of work. Its benefits are almost immediate, but of long duration, and are enjoyed by the entire population. Scene: State Hospital for Crippled Children, Elizabethtown.

realized also that work on projects could be started much sooner by concentration on a single State-wide project if a sponsor could be found with an established organization for the planning and supervision of this work. Highway construction under the sponsorship of the State Department of Highways met all of these requirements. This Department, together with all of the State Departments and Bureaus, was eager to cooperate.

In this general program of highway construction, all employment was incorporated into two State-wide highway projects, known as SW-4 and SW-65. By the end of June 1936, the total encumbrances (actual expenditures plus expenditures anticipated within the period but not yet actually made) for these two projects totaled nearly sixty million dollars. The fact that these highway projects have loomed so large among the thousands of Pennsylvania projects of other types and the ever-present testimony of their value makes them worthy of special attention.

These two projects were approved in September 1935, and work was begun almost immediately, plans already having been well advanced by the State Department of Highways. The original and several supplemental authorizations for SW-4 totaled \$61,393,345; while the total authorized for SW-65 was \$33,477,405. Project SW-4 is for the "grading and drainage, stabilization of shoulders, widening shoulders and pavements, and elimination of hazards on State roads." Project SW-65 is "for landscaping and drainage of public highways, including Federal-aid highways." The distinction between the work done on Federal-aid highways and State highways has been maintained throughout, and, in no case, have Works Progress Administration workers worked upon the surface of Federal-aid highways. Also, local or township roads, not part of the State highway system, have been left for improvement by locally sponsored projects. The Pennsylvania Department of Highways was sponsor of both projects. It contributed supervision from its own staff, equipment from its regular resources, and small tools and materials to a total of five hundred thousand dollars.

The original plans provided for the distribution of the highway work among the counties on the basis of the estimated number of persons in each county eligible for Works Progress Administration employment. However, the work plans left out Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties because streets and roads in those counties are not released by the municipalities to the State for maintenance. In both cases, however, the adjoining counties were

FARM TO MARKET



Rural roads, too often neglected, play an important part in our general transportation and marketing system. This rural road is in Berks County.

realized also that work on projects could be started much sooner by concentrating on a single State-wide project if a sponsor could be found within an established organization for the planning and supervision of the work. Highway construction under the sponsorship of the State Department of Highways met all of these requirements. This Department, together with all of the State Departments and Bureaus, was eager to co-operate.

In this general program of highway construction, all employment was incorporated into two State-wide highway projects, known as SW-4 and SW-65. By the end of June 1936, the total encumbrances (actual expenditures plus expenditures anticipated within the period but not yet actually made) for these two projects totaled nearly sixty million dollars. The fact that these highway projects have loomed so large among the thousands of Pennsylvania projects of other types and the ever-present testimony of their value makes them worthy of special attention.

These two projects were approved in September 1935, and work was begun almost immediately, plans already having been well advanced by the State Department of Highways. The original and several supplemental authorizations for SW-4 totaled \$61,393,345; while the total authorized for SW-65 was \$33,477,405. Project SW-4 is for the "grading and drainage, stabilization of shoulders, widening shoulders and pavements, and elimination of hazards on State roads." Project SW-65 is "for landscaping and drainage of public highways, including Federal-aid highways." The distinction between the work done on Federal-aid highways and State highways has been maintained throughout, and, in no case, have Works Progress Administration workers worked upon the surface of Federal-aid highways. Also, local or township roads, not part of the State highway system, have been left for improvement by locally sponsored projects. The Pennsylvania Department of Highways was sponsor of both projects. It contributed supervision from its own staff, equipment from its regular resources, and small tools and materials to a total of five hundred thousand dollars.

The original plans provided for the distribution of the highway work among the counties on the basis of the estimated number of persons in each county eligible for Works Progress Administration employment. However, the work plans left out Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties because streets and roads in those counties are not released by the municipalities to the State for maintenance. In both cases, however, the adjoining counties were



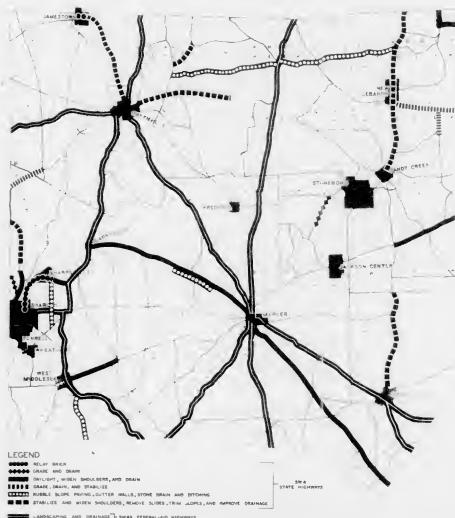
FARM TO MARKET

Rural roads, too often neglected, play an important part in our general transportation and marketing system. This rural road is in Berks County.

given extra portions of the planned highway work so that workers could be transported from the two cities. It was expected that from time to time changes in these plans would have to be made in order to meet changes in the available labor supply. Hence the Department of Highways made the plans as flexible as possible within the requirements of sound engineering practice. This was fortunate since, in many instances, portions of the program in certain localities had to be dropped due to lack of relief labor of kinds needed on the highway projects. Table A10 at the end of this report shows, by counties and districts, the encumbrances of Federal funds on these two projects, and the sponsor's contributions.

It is practically impossible to summarize in numerical units the physical accomplishment of these projects. In one case, for ex-

ROAD MAP—MERCER COUNTY
INDICATING WORK OF WPA PROJECTS SW-4 AND SW-65



ample, a ten-mile stretch of highway has been widened, with no other work done; in another case ten miles have been widened, drained, landscaped, and hazards eliminated by the removal of obstacles to vision and the widening of curves. Obviously, it is impractical to bring together a State total showing the number of miles improved, when the improvements have been so varied. It would be equally impractical to count separately the miles of different types of improvement, inasmuch as there would be double counting if they were combined.

However, a typical county (Mercer) has been selected, a map of which is reproduced, showing in detail the work done by projects SW-4 and SW-65. It will be noticed that both of these projects have included work upon roads in practically every section of the county. In this county the work indicated for SW-4 is as follows:

	Miles
Stabilizing and widening shoulders, 2 feet on each side, removing slides, and improving drainage	31.72
Rubble base paving, gutter walls, stone drain and ditching	21.85
Grading and draining	3.87
Re-lay brick	4.15
Daylighting (for safety), widening shoulders, and draining	33.89
Grading, draining, and stabilizing shoulders	7.49

The total number of miles improved by project SW-4 in this county was 102.97.

The work indicated on the plan for SW-65 includes the landscaping and draining of 108.22 miles of Federal-aid highways, work being done on twelve main routes in Mercer County.

From the wide variety of work accomplished by these statewide projects, it is easy to understand how every family, every farmer, every business man is benefited. In terms of highway safety alone, the improvements are of inestimable value. An untold amount of human suffering and loss of life will be avoided hereafter because roads have been widened, shoulders widened and improved, the visibility at dangerous intersections and sharp curves increased by the removal of embankments and other obstacles, and dangerous slides prevented by improvement of embankments and drainage. In addition, where the surface of the road has been improved, there has been a marked saving to every car operator, in the form of lower costs. And, last but not least, for those who are not immune to the beauties of our Pennsylvania countryside, there are the notable improvements of otherwise bare and unsightly embankments and the general improvement of

the roadside by the planting of evergreens, barberry, and ground-cover plants. In some cases, this landscaping by the planting of shrubs and other plants will serve the additional purpose of helping to retain embankments and improve drainage.

Long after the work projects have been discontinued, the roads of Pennsylvania will bear witness to this contribution of the Works Progress Administration. Acknowledgment must be made to the Department of Highways for its part in these highway projects, and much of their success has been due to the far-sighted planning of the Department's engineers.

Meeting an Emergency—the Flood

In August 1935, a grant of five hundred thousand dollars was received by Pennsylvania which was to be distributed to projects in various localities "to meet emergency situations in connection with destruction or damage caused by floods." Of this amount \$326,849 had been allotted and expended by June 30, 1936. Most of this amount was spent to meet conditions resulting from floods during 1935 in Allegheny, Beaver, Cambria, Fayette, Lawrence, Luzerne, Montgomery, Potter, Tioga, Westmoreland, and Wyoming Counties. This amount was necessary, not for flood control or preventive measures, but to take care of emergencies arising as a result of floods. Approximately one million man-hours, or the equivalent of seven hundred men working for a year, were expended under this half million dollar grant.

But this was only a beginning. The sudden thawing of thickly frozen streams, coupled with heavy rains during the first two weeks of March 1936, introduced an emergency that was not localized in ten or eleven counties but was truly state-wide. The effects of the flood were felt throughout the Allegheny and Ohio River Valleys, the Susquehanna Valley, and along the Delaware. Before the water had reached flood level in the lower branches of these rivers, Works Progress Administration relief work had been started along the upper branches and tributaries. By March 17, approximately five thousand Works Progress Administration employees were at work "digging out" Williamsport, Sunbury, Northumberland, Milton, Wilkes-Barre, and smaller communities in these areas. At this time there appeared to be no danger in the western part of the state.

Within two days this inundation of up-river towns had grown into a major catastrophe, striking the cities of Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, and Johnstown. In these three important cities, each of which is a natural commercial center for a wide surrounding area,

WPA MEETS A CRISIS—THE FLOOD, MARCH 1936



WPA workers removing mud and debris in Northumberland. This work, together with sanitation and health services, immeasurably reduced life and property losses.

the roadside by the planting of evergreens, barberry, and ground-cover plants. In some cases, this landscaping by the planting of shrubs and other plants will serve the additional purpose of helping to retain embankments and improve drainage.

Long after the work projects have been discontinued, the roads of Pennsylvania will bear witness to this contribution of the Works Progress Administration. Acknowledgment must be made to the Department of Highways for its part in these highway projects, and much of their success has been due to the far-sighted planning of the Department's engineers.

Meeting an Emergency—the Flood

August 1935, a grant of five hundred thousand dollars was received by Pennsylvania which was to be distributed to projects in various localities "to meet emergency situations in connection with destruction or damage caused by floods." Of this amount \$326,849 had been allotted and expended by June 30, 1936. Most of this amount was spent to meet conditions resulting from floods during 1935 in Allegheny, Beaver, Cambria, Fayette, Lawrence, Luzerne, Montgomery, Potter, Tioga, Westmoreland, and Wyoming Counties. This amount was necessary, not for flood control or preventive measures, but to take care of emergencies arising as a result of floods. Approximately one million man-hours, or the equivalent of seven hundred men working for a year, were expended under this half million dollar grant.

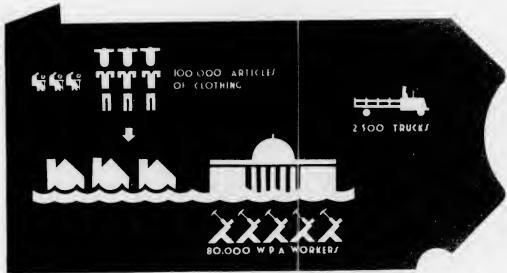
But this was only a beginning. The sudden thawing of thickly frozen streams, coupled with heavy rains during the first two weeks of March 1936, introduced an emergency that was not localized in ten or eleven counties but was truly state-wide. The effects of the flood were felt throughout the Allegheny and Ohio River Valleys, the Susquehanna Valley, and along the Delaware. Before the water had reached flood level in the lower branches of these rivers, Works Progress Administration relief work had been started along the upper branches and tributaries. By March 17, approximately five thousand Works Progress Administration employees were at work "digging out" Williamsport, Sunbury, Northumberland, Milton, Wilkes-Barre, and smaller communities in these areas. At this time there appeared to be no danger in the western part of the state.

Within two days this inundation of up-river towns had grown into a major catastrophe, striking the cities of Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, and Johnstown. In these three important cities, each of which is a natural commercial center for a wide surrounding area,

WPA MEETS A CRISIS—THE FLOOD, MARCH 1936



WPA workers removing mud and debris in North Vandergrift. This work, together with sanitation and health services, immeasurably reduced life and property losses.



EMERGENCY FLOOD RELIEF
THROUGHOUT THE STATE
PENNSYLVANIA MARCH 1936

PHOTOGRAPH BY

the flood completely crippled industrial and commercial activities for a week. In spite of the fact that the Works Progress Administration itself was seriously affected by the flood, both in Harrisburg and in the districts, a full force of Works Progress Administration project workers in the flood regions was thrown to the work of rescue and relief. By the time flood waters were receding, approximately 80,900 men were at work in the immediately necessary clean-up job, and 3,365 women in sewing projects in the affected areas had turned to the manufacture of garments and other articles particularly needed in the flood areas. Twenty-five hundred Works Progress Administration trucks were busy transporting medical supplies, food, and clothing to the affected areas and removing debris, etc. It is possible only to estimate the number of men engaged in rescue and relief work and the number of trucks, since all of these men and this equipment were borrowed from projects engaged in other kinds of work. In Williamsport, for example, sixty white-collar workers, including members of the Works Progress Administration writers' and musicians' projects, were sworn in as special deputy police and were assigned to guard food depots and gasoline stations.

The work done by these emergency workers probably is the chief reason why the flood areas recovered so quickly their usual mode of living, and with so little disease and loss of life. In every case Works Progress Administration workers first attacked the problem of sanitation to prevent disease epidemics. Thousands of tons of quicklime and chlorinated lime were spread throughout the streets and in cellars, sewers were re-opened, perishable foods and other debris which were potential sources of contamination were removed. Finally, nurses were supplied from Works Progress Administration rolls, and they and others not only served directly persons ill or disabled, but also helped spread information regarding sanitation and personal protection from disease. As a result of these positive precautionary measures directed and manned by Works Progress Administration workers, there were no disease epidemics in any part of the flood area. It was reported by the health officials in Johnstown that the death rate was less during the flood than normally.

After sanitation, the chief interest was in re-opening the lines of communication, which meant shoveling out streets and gutters, aiding the Department of Highways in opening up roads, etc. In Pittsburgh 1,500 trucks were at the disposal of Works Progress Administration workers and thirty thousand men were engaged in

the clean-up. In Williamsport, twelve thousand truck loads of debris were removed in one day.

The next emergency problem was the re-housing and rehabilitation of the persons whose homes had been destroyed, or all but destroyed, by the flood. Even where the house remained, in most cases its furnishings and other household goods were ruined. By the end of March there had been distributed to needy families in the flood areas the following products of the Works Progress Administration sewing rooms:

- 25,000 Children's suits and dresses
- 20,000 Children's undergarments
- 15,000 Women's dresses
- 10,000 Pairs of overalls and work pants
- 10,000 Towels
- 2,500 Comforts
- 10,000 Pillow Cases
- 8,000 Sheets

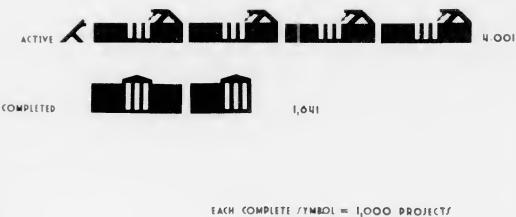
The Works Progress Administration was in a fortunate situation with respect to this emergency flood relief. It had a decentralized organization spread out in sixteen districts in the State with supervisory employees and workers in every county; and in practically every area, it had trucks and other equipment necessary for the work. It was in a position to transfer workers, equipment, and materials from areas such as that around Philadelphia, which escaped the flood, into the flood regions. Also its wide organization and contacts made it possible to reach persons who otherwise would have been beyond the knowledge or beyond the reach of most emergency relief organizations. For example, forty-five families in Jacobs Creek, Armstrong County, who otherwise might have been forgotten in the pressure to care for those in the more populous areas, were cared for by the Works Progress Administration. They sent a round robin to Works Progress Administration officials thanking the officials for supplying them with shelter, food, water, and clothing.

Mention has been made of the effect of the flood on the Works Progress Administration organization itself. Though its activities are decentralized, they must be controlled, and this control of activities throughout the State, together with such things as the payment of workers, are dependent upon regular fixed "lines of communication." In the first place, the Harrisburg headquarters and several district offices were flooded; in the second place, roads surrounding Harrisburg and important roads in all parts of the State, as well as the railroads, were blocked. An automobile

courier system was established to keep payrolls moving into Harrisburg from the district offices and the pay checks moving back to the districts. However, by March 26, one week after the flood hit Harrisburg, all payrolls were being met on time. This is all the more remarkable since at that time the Works Progress Administration of Pennsylvania was at its peak of employment, with almost 290,000 persons at work. Another effect of the flood on Works Progress Administration operations was the delay of project operations and, in some cases, the serious damage done to partially completed projects. A partial list compiled in May indicated approximately one-half million dollars of additional expenditure necessary on all types of projects due to flood damage. The partial list covered seventy-eight projects in sixteen counties.

It was possible for a short time to make adjustments which permitted workers from various construction and other projects to engage in this work of flood relief. However, special flood repair projects were immediately prepared by the State Office and approved by Washington. Project SW-94 was approved "to provide for necessary emergency work when danger to life or grave risk to property is engendered by flood or thaw conditions." The expenditure of four million dollars was authorized by Washington on this project, but up to June 30, only \$2,805,896 had been allotted and expended. This project continued, in the main, the type of work which had been done by the emergency workers from other projects during the week following the first flood waters. At one time or another work was prosecuted under this project in each of the following forty counties: Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Bedford, Blair, Bradford, Bucks, Cambria, Cameron, Centre, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Cumberland, Dauphin, Elk, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Luzerne, Lycoming, Mercer, Mifflin, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland, Perry, Snyder, Somerset, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Wayne, Westmoreland, Wyoming, York.

At the same time, project SW-200 was instituted "for the repair or replacement of publicly owned structures and utilities which have been damaged or destroyed by the flood of 1936." Washington placed a limit of three hundred thousand dollars on expenditures under this project. Of this amount, \$294,035 has been allotted to specific counties, but only \$119,449 of this has been expended or encumbered. This work of repair to public buildings, sewerage and water systems, and the like, was carried on in Allegheny, Bedford, Blair, Bradford, Bucks, Cambria, Centre, Clear-



**STATUS OF W P A PROJECTS
PENNSYLVANIA JUNE 30, 1936**

SOCIOGRAPHICS

field, Clinton, Dauphin, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Fulton, Huntingdon, Jefferson, Luzerne, Lycoming, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland, Perry, Somerset, Union and Washington Counties.

It is safe to say that no inhabitant of the flood areas will ever forget the several weeks beginning with March 17, 1936, nor will any of them forget the immediate life- and property-saving activities of the Works Progress Administration workers and the rapid recovery made possible by the Works Progress Administration workers and funds.

Progress of Projects in Operation

A total of 6,381 projects had been started by June 30, 1936, and 4,001 of these were still active on that date. It is difficult to appreciate the enormity of the administrative problem involved in the control of four thousand projects operating in all parts of the State. The problem, however, may be compared to that of a private business with four thousand branches, some branches being grouped several in a town, while in other cases there is

TABLE 13
STATUS OF PROJECTS, JUNE 30, 1936
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA

District	Active	Suspended	Discontinued	Cancelled	Number of projects		Percentage of started projects now completed
					Completed	In Progress	
1	152	41	12	23	144	413	41.3
2	132	53	10	36	64	24.7	
3	195	38	1	18	62	20.9	
4	322	38	11	29	171	31.5	
5	191	14	8	8	43	16.8	
6	128	36	0	12	46	21.9	
7	193	13	9	15	110	33.8	
8	418	41	2	29	165	26.4	
9	263	58	12	39	182	35.3	
10	309	50	12	10	60	13.9	
11	287	70	1	44	101	22.0	
12	255	39	1	39	98	24.9	
13	323	42	3	46	89	19.5	
14	304	25	4	35	126	27.5	
15	311	40	4	43	95	21.1	
16	218	39	12	25	85	24.0	
Total	4001	637	102	457	1641	25.7	

Source: Division of Finance and Statistics, Pa. WPA Form 3002.

only one branch in a whole township. A chain store company illustrates this type of organization, but on several points the comparison breaks down. In the first place, chain stores have at most about fifty employees in their largest stores and all the stores do approximately the same kind of business. In the Works Progress Administration the problem is increased by the necessity of keeping many kinds of business going at the same time, and there may be thousands of workers in a single "branch" or project.

Up to the end of the fiscal year, 1,641 projects, or 25.7 per cent of all the projects started, had been completed. As indicated in Table 13, the districts vary considerably in the extent to which projects were completed. The highest in this respect is District 1, wherein 41 per cent of the projects started were completed, while the lowest is District 10, in which only 14 per cent were completed by June 30. This is not to be taken as an indication of more successful operation or administration in District 1 than in District 10, since much is dependent upon the type of projects, the chronological order in which projects of different types were started, and the periods of operation for which the projects were originally planned. Also, uncontrollable external elements, such as the weather, would have considerable effect upon the completion of projects.

It should be noted here that many projects were originally planned to last from the time of application to the end of the first year of the program, or June 30, 1936. Thus, a project submitted in August 1935 might provide originally for about ten months of operation. However, many projects were not approved by the Federal authorities for many weeks after the original application, in which case, if the rate of operation is unaltered, the project would last for some time after the original closing date, June 30, 1936.

At the same time, there were 637 projects, or almost exactly 10 per cent of the projects started, on which operations had been suspended. There were several reasons why projects were suspended. The most common cause was the exhaustion of funds. In some cases, though the project was not completed, the expenditures had already equaled the presidential limitation because of wage rate increases, inclement weather, or errors in the original estimate. In these cases, a supplemental application had to be put through to Washington to obtain authorization for the expenditure of more money on the project. In other cases, the presidential limitation had not been used up, but the allotment of funds

to the particular project had been exhausted and the project had to be suspended awaiting further allotment. The latter type of suspension is relatively unimportant in number of projects affected, and would cause a relatively short period of suspension. The suspension of projects due to this latter cause were more common in May and June when funds allocated to Pennsylvania were nearing exhaustion.

A few projects were suspended at the time of reduction of employment quotas in April and May. However, instructions for the layoff of workers included the provision that, if it could possibly be avoided, no project was to be closed down completely because of the reduced quota.

There also were 102 projects discontinued permanently at some time after they were started. In each case, however, some unit of work on the project was completed so that there was no loss by discontinuance. Also, 457 approved projects were cancelled due to failure of sponsors to meet their responsibilities, or due to change in local plans which eliminated the possibility of the work planned for the project or due to similar causes. It can be expected that, in the near future, there will be a considerable increase in the number of projects completed,* although many projects are of the sort which can be extended by supplementary authorizations so that they may continue operations in the second year of the program. In all cases, projects are being pressed straight through to the planned conclusion, and extensions will be made by expansion of purposes.

New aims and new possibilities of service are disclosed continually while projects are in operation. In many instances, this is brought about through public appreciation of what is being done on projects and by public demand for continuation or extension of services. This is particularly true of some of the professional and technical projects where the services are direct. We feel that in all these cases every effort should be made to meet the known need or demand, and efforts are now being directed to this end.

* In the three months following June 30, 1936, nearly eight hundred projects were completed. The total of completed projects on October 1, 1936 was 2,430.

HOW PRIVATE INDUSTRY GAINS



PART IV

HOW PRIVATE INDUSTRY GAINS

If the effects of the Works Progress Administration stopped with its employment of persons on relief and with the physical and immaterial results of such employment, its effectiveness in this time of depression would be but little. The full story of public works is told not only in the *public* employment of hundreds of thousands or millions of persons, but also in the return to *private* employment of hundreds of thousands and eventually millions of persons as the expenditures by the governments generate a purchasing power which is felt throughout industry, leading to an industrial revival and reemployment.

The direct effect of public works expenditures is felt through the demand for various kinds of materials and equipment. Less direct but no less important, and probably more important, is the increased purchasing power set up among consumers who are the recipients of wages from the works projects.

WPA As a Customer

Much has been said during the depression from which we are recovering about the part which must be played in the recovery by the so-called producers-goods industries, especially those industries which produce goods of a durable nature. One school of thought places so much emphasis on these industries that it is claimed that recovery can come *only* through the stimulation and encouragement of these so-called durable-goods industries. However, regardless of one's theory of the business cycle, there is practically unanimous agreement on the fact that the producers-goods industries, as a whole, should play no small part in the recovery if it is to be a genuine recovery.

With this in mind, it is interesting to note that Works Progress Administration projects in Pennsylvania have produced a direct demand in about ten months of operation, only seven of which could be considered as full operation, for \$5,780,398 worth of materials and equipment. This does not include the great amount of equipment rented. And the rental of machinery, trucks, etc.,

TABLE 14-A
ANALYSIS OF PURCHASES AND CONTRIBUTIONS,
MATERIALS, SUPPLIES, AND EQUIPMENT
July 1935 to June 1936, inclusive
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION, PENNSYLVANIA

Item	Total	Federal Funds	Sponsors' Contribu- tions
Lumber & products (exc. furniture)...	\$ 586,082	\$ 272,735	\$ 313,347
Paints & varnishes	137,641	31,147	106,494
Sand and gravel	151,314	42,649	108,665
Crushed stone	390,328	266,203	124,125
Cement	310,945	125,592	193,823
Concrete products	453,519	320,474	133,045
Brick, tile, other clay products	377,050	136,452	240,598
Stone & glass products, n. e. c.	232,657	95,831	136,826
Structural & reinforcing steel	91,017	33,279	57,738
Cast iron pipe & fittings	186,483	54,371	132,112
Plumbing equip't & supplies	61,468	14,341	47,127
Heat & ventila'g equip't & supplies	46,841	4,741	42,100
Tools (exc. machine tools)	709,723	170,109	539,614
Other iron & steel products, n. e. c.	510,343	183,612	326,731
Electrical machinery & supplies	92,788	34,714	58,074
Motor trucks	1,639	1,273	366
Other machinery & equip't n. e. c.	81,711	27,576	54,135
Paving materials & mixtures—bitum.	335,453	244,472	90,981
Petroleum products, n. e. c.	73,765	35,205	38,560
Office supplies & equip't (inc. furn.)	149,251	67,871	81,380
Textiles	36,114	26,961	9,153
Chemicals & explosives	92,114	62,852	29,262
Coal & oth. fuel exc. wood & petroleum	27,093	17,221	9,872
Tires and rubber goods	44,692	31,275	13,417
Non-ferrous metals	16,787	3,212	13,575
Miscellaneous	575,110	188,940	386,170
Total	\$5,780,398	\$2,493,108	\$3,287,290

TABLE 14-B
ANALYSIS OF PURCHASES AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF
RENTALS AND SERVICES

Trucks and vans	\$ 254,667	\$ 7,578,030	\$ 676,637
Teams and wagons	223,675	200,381	23,294
Buses	259,441	239,067	11,434
Passenger vehicles	1,162,727	1,154,840	7,887
Paving machinery & equip't	515,316	377,244	178,075
Other machinery & equipment	631,960	524,390	107,570
Space rentals and services	62,315	52,400	6,2515
Other rentals and services	283,956	53,099	230,857
Total	\$11,385,260	\$10,086,991	\$ 1,298,269

N. E. C.—Not elsewhere classified.

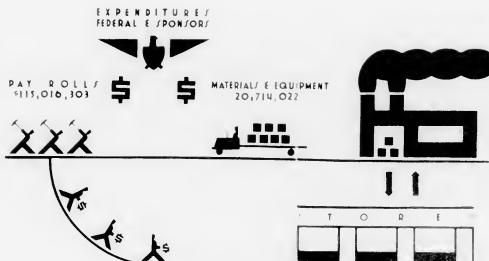
Source: Area Statistical Office, WPA Forms 840 & 851, June 1936.

by the Works Progress Administration unquestionably creates a demand for new equipment from the makers.

Tables 14-A and 14-B show a classification of the various materials, supplies, and equipment purchased by the Works Progress Administration and the payments made for rented equipment and services. It should be noted that practically all of the materials purchased are products of the so-called producers-goods industries. Because of the large amount of construction work, particularly on highways, the most important of the materials demanded are of a semi-finished sort such as lumber, stone, cement and concrete, brick and other clay products, etc. Of no mean importance are the durable products of the finishing industries such as cast-iron and steel products, electrical and other machinery. The list of materials purchased also includes many kinds of supplies which are consumed in the operation of projects such as fuel, chemicals and explosives, etc. Careful study of the classifications of purchases indicate that the wide variety of Works Progress Administration projects has produced a demand for materials, supplies, etc. of almost as great a variety.

It has been suggested above that the rental of equipment by the Works Progress Administration produces a demand less direct, but none the less real, for the out-put of American manufacturers. This demand is for a different type of product—the larger and heavier kinds of equipment, space in buildings, public utility services, and the like. Obviously, it would not be wise for projects of limited duration or for a program of limited duration to purchase all of its equipment outright. Some specialized machinery may be used only on one project and no further use could be found for it in any part of the Works Program. In other cases, the future use may be doubtful, but the equipment can be secured on a rental basis with the option to purchase after a certain length of time. The total of these rental payments and payments for services of the types mentioned above, for the State of Pennsylvania, is \$11,385,260. Of this, by far the greater amount (over \$9,889,000 or 86 per cent of the total rental) has been paid for the use of vehicles of one sort or another.

It has been the practice, in securing sponsors for projects, to have the sponsors supply materials to as large an extent as possible. This policy was made necessary by the fact that a certain number of workers had to be taken from relief and put to work on projects, but the funds available have been limited, which meant that the average Federal cost per man year of employment had to



W P A EXPENDITURES
AS PURCHASING POWER
PENNSYLVANIA TO JUNE 30, 1936

be kept down to a very low figure. Thus, expensive projects or projects which called for a large quantity of materials could not be supported entirely from Federal funds; but if sponsors wanted such projects they would have to put up the materials. Thus it is that nearly 60 per cent of materials used on Works Progress Administration projects were contributed by sponsors. As for rented equipment used on Works Progress Administration projects, sponsors contributed only a little more than 10 per cent of the rental value.

The classification of project expenditures can be based solely on the kind of things procured, regardless of purchase or rental. Such a classification is contained in Table 15. (The total differs from the total of the preceding tables, since the former are for expenditures and commitments only, while the latter includes expenditures and encumbrances.*)

TABLE 15
CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL PROJECT EXPENDITURES JULY
1935 TO JUNE 1936 INCLUSIVE
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA

	Total		Federal Funds		Sponsors*	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Wages	\$115,016,303	84.7	\$114,437,800	88.3	\$578,503	9.6
Materials and						
Supplies	7,476,081	5.5	4,174,766	3.2	3,301,315	54.8
Equipment	10,802,424	8.0	9,219,639	7.1	1,582,785	26.3
Other (trans- portation, util- ities, space, etc.)	2,436,200	1.8	1,872,243	1.4	563,957	9.3
TOTAL	\$135,731,008	100.0	\$129,704,448	100.0	\$6,026,560	100.0
Percentage of total			100.0		95.6	4.4

Source: Report of Division of Finance and Statistics.

As is indicated here, nearly 21 million dollars, or 15.3 per cent of Works Progress Administration expenditures in Pennsylvania went directly to American industries. Of this amount 95.6 per cent, or over 15 million dollars, was furnished by the Federal Government.

* Commitments include only those items of expenditure which represent a contractual obligation through the issuance of a purchase order. Encumbrances include, in addition, requisitions for which purchase orders have not yet been issued.

The full story of what this direct demand and rental demand for materials, supplies, and equipment have meant to individual producers, only they themselves know. Certain it is, that the equipment and other producers-goods industries are no longer in the condition that they were two years ago. It is equally certain that American manufacturers, and Pennsylvania manufacturers particularly, have found a large customer in the Works Program agencies of the Federal Government and the Works Progress Administration in particular. The effects of this, spread throughout the manufacturing industries and the raw materials industries, is beyond measure.

Payrolls as Purchasing Power

In this period of eight full months of employment activities by the Works Progress Administration and two months of incomplete employment activity as the projects were being developed and started, workers on Works Progress Administration projects in Pennsylvania received a total of \$115,008,981. Since Works Progress Administration employment has been in full swing, payrolls have averaged over 15 million dollars per month. Ninety per cent of this has been paid to workers who, with their families, were previously on relief rolls. This means that they were down to bed rock as far as subsistence was concerned. Consequently, this income had to be expended almost entirely for the necessities of life—food, clothing, and shelter.

It must not be thought, however, that the effect of the Works Progress Administration wages stopped here, for the purchases of project workers constitute only the first purchases in a chain which extends through the whole of our industrial society. These purchases create a demand for goods, which helps employ others and creates, in turn, a demand for raw materials. These workers and business men, in turn, spend a large portion of this income for consumable goods, which further expands the demand on industries and so on, ad infinitum. One of England's most prominent economists, John Maynard Keynes, has estimated that a dollar expended on public works yields something between two and a half and three dollars in demand for goods in this rapid turnover of purchasing power.* Therefore, applying his estimated expansion of purchasing power, the one hundred and fifteen million dollars paid out in wages to Pennsylvania Works Progress Administration workers

indicates a total increase in purchasing power of two hundred and ninety to three hundred and forty-seven million dollars.

This demand is for a different type of goods than that occasioned by the demand for materials, equipment, etc. to be used on the projects, but it in turn, creates a demand for equipment. In many cases, an expansion of capacity is necessary when the demand for consumers goods increases. In other cases, machinery which has not been replaced during the depression has had to be replaced in order to renew or expand the productivity of the plants.

Therefore, this demand also, though sometimes little appreciated by the producers, is undoubtedly felt throughout industry. It should be noted that its effectiveness is due to the fact that the original expenditures are made by persons who must, by force of circumstances, spend all of their income for consumers goods and services, and this they must do practically immediately.

* Keynes, J. M., *The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money* (New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1936), 128.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS
OF THE W P A IN
PENNSYLVANIA



PART V

ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS OF THE WPA IN PENNSYLVANIA

Organization

From the very beginning it has been the purpose of the Works Progress Administration organization to decentralize operations as much as possible. If any works program is to succeed, it must be of such a nature that the work accomplished and the way it is accomplished is adapted to the needs of the many localities. A highly centralized organization would necessarily prove a burden since such a type of organization can exist only through standardization and inflexibility of the parts.

It is highly satisfactory to have all localities working toward a single goal, but each in a way most adapted to its own needs. But it is obvious that it would be unwise to decentralize functions and responsibilities to such an extent that the various localities would not be working toward a single objective. With this in mind, the State organization and the Federal organization of the Works Progress Administration are largely intended to provide controls over the operations in the localities under their jurisdiction.

State Office

In the State Office, as in the District Offices, administrative activities are divided into four divisions. The organization chart at the front of this report indicates the relationships between and the specific functions of the four divisions: Finance and Statistics, Operations, Women's and Professional, and Employment. In one sense, the administrative force representing each of these divisions in the State Office is only a control unit supervising the performance of the District staffs. In some cases, such as the control of allotments and other functions relating to finance, the State Office must assume more direct responsibility for policies and procedure than in other activities such as the supervision of project operations and labor relations.

District Organization

To provide the necessary decentralization of operations, the State was divided into sixteen districts.* With the exception of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, the Districts were fairly uniform in the size of the employable relief load and, in the combination of counties into districts, attention was paid to economic similarities of contiguous counties. The organization of each District Office was based upon the same subdivision of functions as that in the State Office. Because of the nature of the work done in the District Offices, there probably is a greater degree of inter-relationship between divisions and a greater number of inter-divisional contacts in the District Offices than in the State Office. Each division in the District Office has a Supervisor and Assistant Supervisors who are directly responsible to the District Director. The District Director is directly responsible to the State Administrator.

Relation to Other Organizations

The activities of the Works Progress Administration for Pennsylvania are coordinated with activities in nearby states and with the nation as a whole through the Works Progress Administration Regional Office in Philadelphia, through the Area Statistical Office, also located in Philadelphia, and, on matters of financial control, purchases, etc., through the Treasury Accounts Office and the Treasury Procurement Division.

The Works Progress Administration Regional Office supervises the State Administrations of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. With the cooperation of the Regional Office special plans, adapted to the needs of this State, are worked out and receive Federal approval. The Districts send duplicate copies of various documents to the Area Statistical Office where they are collected and analyzed in order to furnish the State and Federal administrations with the data necessary for efficient administrative control and for the development of plans for the future. The Treasury Accounts Office is, in one sense, a control unit supervising the funds allocated to the State, but another of its functions is the audit of practically all important documents. It does not, however, audit office records and reports. The Division of Procurement is responsible for the purchase or rental of all materials and services necessary for administrative use and/or the projects, where bought out of Federal funds. These pur-

* On September 1, 1935, administrative control of District 4 (Bucks, Chester, Delaware and Montgomery Counties) was combined with District 5 (Philadelphia) with headquarters in Philadelphia.

chases are made upon requisition by the District or State Works Progress Administration Office.

From the very beginning, the State and District Offices were organized for complete cooperation with these other units. They, too, have done everything possible to make smooth what everyone knew would be a very difficult road for the first year. As a result, all contacts have been satisfactory; in fact, so extensive and so unified have been the relations of the State Works Progress Administration with these four organizations, that persons not in close contact with the Works Progress Administration commonly accept them as one and the same organization.

The Works Progress Administration has had very close relationships with several other organizations of a different type within the State. One has been the State Emergency Relief Board, the agency which originally certifies cases as being eligible for Works Program employment. The first important contact with this organization was the securing, in July 1935, of a complete file of active relief cases containing one or more employables. The second important contact was the attempt to reduce to a minimum, through Works Program employment, the load remaining for direct relief under the State Emergency Relief Board.

Employment offices of the National Re-Employment Service of the State Department of Labor and Industry had the important responsibility of interviewing eligible workers to determine their experience and ability and subsequently to assign them to their first Works Program jobs. The employment offices realized the importance of these responsibilities and provided a high type of service under what were sometimes trying circumstances.

Personnel

On July 1, 1935, the State Administrator was appointed and, within the first two weeks, appointments were made to the key positions in the several divisions in the State Office. By the end of the month similar appointments had been made in the Districts. The immediate necessity of securing projects to put people to work made necessary the organization of a large staff almost overnight. By the end of July, 707 persons were employed, 177 in the State Office and 530 in the Districts. As employment activities and the operation of projects got under way, this number was increased, reaching a high of 4,467 persons in December 1935. This number was reduced drastically in January and February, and since then a more gradual reduction has taken place until on June 30, 1936,

there were 3,352 persons, 636 in the State Office and 2,616 in the District Offices.

From the very beginning, the personnel have been selected on the basis of experience and ability in their respective fields, educational background, and a sympathetic understanding of the aims of the Works Progress Administration. The last factor is of no mean importance since administrative work has required, at many times, overtime work without extra pay, the performance of duties under difficult conditions such as shortage of equipment, and, in general, a high regard for one's own job and its importance in putting men to work and keeping them there. The State Administrator frequently has expressed his appreciation of this loyalty and his statements have not been empty words. The story of Works Progress Administration activities in Pennsylvania has been a story of unusual fish services not usually associated with this sort of emergency organization.

Administrative Finances

Since operations got under way in September 1935, the total administrative expenses for the State, including equipment such as furniture and fixtures, stationery and other supplies, have varied between \$325,000 and \$700,000 per month. In June 1936, they were a little over \$433,000. The total for the year was \$4,767,049.65. The trend by months and the division of these expenses into expenditures for personal services and other expenditures are indicated in Table 16.

Expenditures are based on a monthly budget submitted to the Federal Works Progress Administration and to the Budget Office of the Treasury Department. Anticipated expenditures must be itemized and all classes of proposed expenditures are scrutinized in Washington. Table 17 shows this budget classification and the total expenditures from July 1935 to June 1936, inclusive, for each of the classifications.

It should be noted that much of the administrative expenses of the first year is comparable to what private industry would call "organization expenses." In private industry these would be amortized over a period of years, the number of years depending usually on the profits of the company. At least a part of the \$4,767,000 of administrative expenses during this first year of the Works Progress Administration in Pennsylvania should be looked upon in this light. This is particularly true of the expenditures during the six months of 1935 when the organization was built up and projects were organized and started.

TABLE 16
NUMBER OF ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE MONTHLY
JULY, 1935 TO JUNE, 1936 INCLUSIVE
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA

NO. OF ADMIN. EMPLOYEES AT END OF MONTH	ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES						General Furniture, & Fixtures, Stationery & Other Supplies Work Camps						
	TOTAL			State Office									
	Total	State Office	Districts	Total	Other	Other							
July 1935	707	177	530	\$19,973	\$4,610	\$10,156	\$19,738	\$4,523	\$15,215	\$1,925	\$20,750	\$1,530	
August	1,334	572	762	3,293	671	2,623	3,282	651	2,621	240	2,249	16,162	13,430
September	2,650	1,022	1,628	5,283	1,286	4,000	5,283	1,286	5,283	1,022	1,022	26,782	26,782
October	2,734	1,062	1,672	5,382	1,346	4,039	5,382	1,346	5,382	1,062	1,062	26,782	26,782
November	2,556	1,022	1,534	5,282	1,310	4,022	5,282	1,310	5,282	1,022	1,022	26,782	26,782
December	1,744	643	1,022	3,282	643	643	3,282	643	3,282	643	643	15,715	15,715
January 1936	1,647	596	1,051	3,282	627	627	3,282	627	3,282	596	596	15,546	15,546
February	3,166	1,446	3,311	7,577	7,577	336	7,577	7,577	7,577	1,446	1,446	41,332	41,332
March	3,090	1,446	1,644	7,577	7,577	2,707	7,577	7,577	7,577	1,446	1,446	40,321	40,321
April	3,243	1,624	1,624	7,577	7,577	2,705	7,577	7,577	7,577	1,624	1,624	40,321	40,321
May	3,290	1,624	1,666	7,577	7,577	2,655	7,577	7,577	7,577	1,624	1,624	36,567	36,567
June	3,252	1,616	1,655	7,577	7,577	2,000	7,577	7,577	7,577	1,616	1,616	35,653	35,653
TOTAL	13,556	5,616	8,940	20,822	4,634	13,455	20,822	4,634	20,822	5,616	5,616	241,367	241,367
				\$4,767,000	\$43,772	\$7,560	\$4,767,000	\$43,772	\$7,560	\$43,772	\$43,772	\$353,750	\$353,750

* Month-to-month fluctuations in the "Personal Services" column are due to variation in date on which administrative patrols were received. This results in inclusion of more patrols in some months than in others. Patrols are charged to the month when paid, not the month in which earned.

SOURCE: Special reports of Office Management Division and Division of Finance and Statistics.

TABLE 17

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF EXPENDITURE JULY 1935 TO JUNE 1936 INCLUSIVE

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA

Personal services	\$3,933,693.57
Supplies and materials	147,042.39
Communication service	123,713.28
Travel expense	243,625.46
Transportation of things	8,374.49
Printing and binding	232.50
Heat, light, water power and electricity	23,693.47
Lease of buildings	41,095.29
Lease of equipment	128,117.62
Repairs and alterations	12,028.93
Special and miscellaneous	13,410.75
Equipment	90,041.91
Total Encumbrances	\$4,767,069.66

Source: Special report of Division of Finance and Statistics.

Relation of Administrative Cost to Accomplishment

Four and three-quarter million dollars sound like a staggering sum unless one looks at what was done with it. Actually this amounted to only three and two-thirds cents per dollar expended on the projects or a little more than four cents per dollar expended on project labor. In terms of the total average employment on projects, this amounts to an expenditure of about \$2.37 per year for each Works Progress Administration project worker. Another way of looking at the administrative cost with relation to accomplishment is by comparing the number of administrative employees to the number of project workers. If the period September 1935 to June 1936 is taken, there were seventeen administrative employees per thousand project workers. In June 1936 there were only fourteen administrative workers per thousand project workers.

By comparison with private industry and with similar expenses in the administration of direct relief, the Works Progress Administration has been operating on an extremely low "overhead." As has been indicated in a previous section, this is due in large part to the willingness and unselfishness of the several thousand administrative employees throughout the State.

THE PRESENT POSITION AND PROBLEMS

••USA••



PART VI

CONCLUSION—THE PRESENT POSITION AND PROBLEMS

Under the Emergency Appropriation Act of 1936 the life of the Works Progress Administration has been extended for another year. With project operations in full swing, with an organization ready to meet all problems, and with a background of experience and established policies, the situation is far different from that of July 1935. However, the nature of the problems facing the Works Program has changed due to improvement in general business conditions and to changes in the provisions of the new Appropriation Act and in administrative regulations. The next few paragraphs will indicate the most important of these new problems and situations and will forecast the policies to be observed.

Employment

One of the most important changes has been in the definition of eligibility. In a previous section of this report it was indicated that, when a case was once certified by the State Emergency Relief Board, one person could be assigned from that case to employment on the Works Program at any time thereafter. Even though a member of the family took a position in private industry, or though a member who had been working on a project left to take a job in private industry, one member of the case still would be eligible for assignment at a subsequent date to a Works Program project. The purpose of this was to encourage workers to accept jobs offered by private industry.

As a consequence, all relief cases certified up to January 15, 1936 were still eligible for employment on June 30. This meant there was a total of 751,615 persons representing 513,224 cases eligible for employment in the Program. Only 256,074 were employed on projects, and of these 232,738 were employed by the Works Progress Administration. It is obvious that many of the 257,000 cases which did not have a member working were no longer recipients of relief and probably would never again become the responsibility of the Works Progress Administration or of the Works Program in general.

Therefore, on July 1 the entire concept of eligibility was revised so as to include only those persons receiving relief on July 1, and steps were taken to remove from Works Program projects workers who were formerly on relief but who now, due to other income in the family, would no longer be eligible for relief. This involved the comparison of all cases in which there was no member working in the Program with the relief rolls as of July 1, and the elimination of all those cases whose names did not appear in the relief rolls. It also meant interviewing every project worker classified as having been on relief formerly, to ascertain his present financial status and the employment and financial status of his family. At present writing this second step is still in progress, but the comparison with relief rolls has been completed with the result of eliminating over two hundred thousand persons. Therefore, the total load at present has been reduced to 541,921 persons in 363,494 cases, and this does not take into account the cases which will be dropped from among those now working on projects. Applying this new definition of eligibility it is apparent, therefore, that at least 70.4 per cent of the total case load was employed on June 30. And this figure will be increased still more when the final figures are available showing the number of persons dropped from projects due to the lack of qualifications which would entitle them to relief at the present time.

There still are wide differences throughout the State in the percentage of total load which is employed. Philadelphia and Pittsburgh have lagged behind their quotas. This situation continued in spite of the fact that, when the general quota reduction took place beginning in March 1936, the quotas for these two counties were reduced farther than were the quotas of the other districts. There has been some improvement, however, and it is expected that projects will be secured to build up the employment in these districts.

Present Status of Projects

In a previous section it was stated that 1,641 projects had been completed and 4,001 were still active on June 30. In the months following June 30 projects were completed at a rapid rate due to the advantageous weather which expedited outdoor construction projects, and because many projects originally were written to cover a full year's activity but were not started until several months after the beginning of the Program. Regardless of the fact that the Program has been extended for another year, there is and has been no needless extension of project activity. On the

CONCLUSION—THE PRESENT POSITION AND PROBLEMS 137

contrary, projects are still being pressed to a conclusion at as rapid a rate as is possible and practical. By October 1, 789 additional projects had been completed and there still were 3,875 projects in active operation.

On June 30 there was a large reserve of projects which had been approved by Washington but which had not yet been started due to lack of the necessary labor in particular localities or to postponements requested by sponsors. As other projects are completed and workers released, projects can be released from this reserve to take up the available eligible workers.

Opportunity to Secure Local Projects

In most localities there are sufficient projects in reserve to take care of the local quota for some time. Some localities probably have sufficient projects in reserve to take them through to the end of the second year of the Works Progress Administration. However, in some counties, the reserve of projects will take care of the local quota for only a short time. Therefore, there is an opportunity for local officials—of townships, boroughs, school districts, and counties—to propose new projects to the Works Progress Administration for operation during the coming winter and spring. It is possible that this will be the last opportunity for these local governments to receive the benefits accruing from Works Progress Administration projects, benefits not only in the sense of the work done by the projects but also in the maintenance *at work* of that portion of their unemployed population which is eligible for relief. The only requirements are that the work proposed be of a useful nature, that it employ persons from relief, that it be done on public property, and that it is not a part of the functions of government usually provided for out of the regular budget.

How much of the cost of these worthwhile projects must be borne by the local government depends on the type and costliness of the work involved. In some cases, the local government will have to supply only materials and some equipment and supervision. In other cases, where the total cost is high compared to the number of persons to be employed, it may be necessary for the local government to contribute a larger portion of the total cost.

Funds to Keep Projects Going

The Works Progress Administration was extended for an additional year under the provisions of the Emergency Appropriation

tion Act of 1936. The appropriation to the Works Progress Administration was \$1,425,000,000. The manner of appropriation differed from the first year's appropriation in that the appropriation for the second year specified the amounts to be expended for each of the following classes of work:

Highways, roads and streets	\$ 413,250,000
Public buildings	156,750,000
Parks, and other recreational facilities, including buildings therein	156,750,000
Public utilities, including sewer systems, water supply, and purification, airports, and other transportation facilities	171,000,000
Flood control and other conservation	128,250,000
Assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons	85,500,000
Women's projects	85,500,000
Miscellaneous work projects	71,250,000
National Youth Administration	71,250,000
Loans and relief to farmers and livestock growers	85,500,000
Total	\$1,425,000,000

Although the exact amount which Pennsylvania will receive out of this appropriation will not be known until practically the end of the year's operations, the early allotments indicate that Pennsylvania will receive about ten per cent or a total of about \$142,500,000. In the first allocation of funds, Pennsylvania received \$36,828,750 out of a total of \$350,000,000 allocated for the entire country.

The appropriation and allocation of these funds assure the continuation and completion of projects now active and of sufficient projects to take care of the anticipated quotas of employables eligible for relief. As a matter of fact, there will be employed a larger percentage of these eligibles than heretofore, since the new definition of eligibility has removed many persons once eligible for relief but who now could not qualify for relief. The number of eligibles will also be reduced as private industry absorbs more of those who are now employed on projects or who are eligible for project employment. In 1937, as in 1936, this will be felt particularly during the seasonal spring pick-up in business and employment.

Conclusion

At the present writing, after the second year of the Works Progress Administration is under way, its activities continue to bring innumerable advantages to practically every locality in the State and immeasurable benefit to nearly a quarter of a million

workers who have found in work those satisfactions which they would never have realized under direct relief. Appreciation of the work being done is increasing, together with a growing understanding of the aims and policies of the Works Progress Administration and the Works Program in general. Communities which hitherto have been "lukewarm" to projects are exhibiting increased enthusiasm in their sponsorship of projects, and with good reason.

The Works Progress Administration administrative organization is functioning smoothly and economically. In its first year, it has already contributed a permanent addition to the wealth, knowledge, and culture of our generation. In our present position, with a widespread better understanding of Works Progress Administration objectives and methods and with a year's successful experience behind, it appears probable that the second year will surpass the record of the first.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

TABLE A-1
APPROVALS AND ALLOTMENTS AS OF JUNE 30, 1936
NUMBER OF PROJECTS, TOTAL MAN-YEARS AND TOTAL FUNDS, BY COUNTIES
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA

APPROVALS				ALLOTMENTS			
COUNTIES BY DISTRICTS	NO. PROJECTS	TOTAL MAN-YRS.	TOTAL FUNDS*	NO. PROJECTS	TOTAL MAN-YRS.	TOTAL FUNDS*	
LACKAWANNA	604	10,262	\$ 9,637,697	506	8,663	\$ 6,122,397	
PIKE	15	235	267,695	3	157	40,720	
SUSQUEHANNA	98	861	1,022	33	562	399,008	
DAVIE	83	378	307,827	19	234	235,859	
WYOMING	39	379	394,615	19	327	231,135	
DIST. 1 TOTAL	839	12,115	11,850,456	580	9,943	7,027,149	
LUZERNE, DIST. 2	714	13,935	15,159,850	663	11,367	10,154,200	
CARBON	139	1,343	1,287,413	65	1,113	785,853	
LEHIGH	220	4,884	4,681,148	196	3,350	2,367,514	
MONROE	56	968	927,565	50	850	601,397	
NORTHAMPTON	303	5,157	4,943,051	228	3,926	2,777,774	
DIST. 3 TOTAL	718	12,352	11,859,177	539	9,239	6,529,538	
BUCKS	154	4,293	4,132,378	201	3,584	3,087,446	
CHESTER	262	3,921	3,848,090	192	3,493	2,986,996	
DELAWARE	335	985	941,000	279	4,917	4,296,500	
MONTGOMERY	388	7,453	7,419,068	354	6,336	5,438,933	
DIST. 4 TOTAL	1,139	21,282	21,472,636	1,026	18,265	15,735,875	
PHILADELPHIA, DIST. 5	517	37,626	45,978,734	485	24,006	16,965,900	
SCHUYLKILL, DIST. 6	694	10,115	11,496,640	507	8,693	6,143,581	
BERKS	328	7,846	7,242,024	241	4,135	2,922,335	
LANCASTER	215	4,197	3,559,952	164	2,806	1,985,285	
YORK	184	5,360	4,951,869	172	2,940	2,077,597	
DIST. 7 TOTAL	727	17,403	15,753,265	577	9,884	6,985,217	

BRAFORD	131	938	861,140	35	603	425,783
COLUMBIA	124	2,036	1,670,140	83	1,435	1,014,134
LYCOWING	340	4,248	4,000,000	162	2,776	1,962,201
MONTOUR	82	647	564,015	27	464	326,003
NORTHUMBERLAND	401	7,369	6,766,975	255	4,888	3,464,348
SHILOH	74	551	516,056	31	537	379,744
SULLIVAN	54	307	291,730	38	138	97,519
TIOGA	123	989	1,131,20	32	550	386,049
UNION	85	521	478,476	27	425	425
DIST. 8 TOTAL	1,414	17,600	16,162,649	690	11,916	8,350,895
ADAMS	79	772	711,004	19	333	235,376
CUMBERLAND	157	1,466	1,582,997	61	1,043	737,227
DAUPHIN	284	4,479	3,833,147	169	3,36	2,285,795
FRANKLIN	130	1,488	1,242,076	52	893	629,929
FOREST	43	342	316,025	11	195	138,125
HUNTINGDON	10	1,16	1,529,933	55	944	666,890
JUNIATA	55	506	502,301	18	305	215,596
LEBANON	117	1,723	1,407,342	63	1,075	759,903
MIFFLIN	82	1,010	932,444	47	300	570,948
PERRY	60	558	515,064	20	341	241,000
DIST. 9 TOTAL	1,117	13,760	12,698,433	535	9,163	6,476,194
CAMERON	17	451	321,248	3	108	25,392
CLARION	131	1,320	1,744,603	74	1,264	892,920
CLEARFIELD	250	4,126	3,494,656	158	2,725	1,925,640
CLINTON	95	1,000	1,022,08	48	835	590,424
ELK	76	1,357	998,883	49	729	515,470
JEFFERSON	158	2,049	1,740,715	81	1,300	979,531
MCKEAN	102	1,474	1,198,399	39	675	470,700
POTTER	45	639	562,781	20	344	243,204
DIST. 10 TOTAL	874	12,656	11,130,613	466	7,988	5,645,281
BEDFORD	173	1,340	2,071,077	64	1,088	768,723
BLAIR	274	5,456	5,481,714	210	3,598	2,542,826
CAMBRIA	358	8,963	8,569,066	336	5,763	4,072,930
SOMERSET	218	2,271	4,506,812	144	2,471	1,746,518
DIST. 11 TOTAL	1,023	20,030	20,491,499	754	12,920	9,130,997

TABLE A-1 (CONT.)
APPROVALS AND ALLOTMENTS AS OF JUNE 30, 1936
NUMBER OF PROJECTS, TOTAL MAN-YEARS AND TOTAL FUNDS, BY COUNTIES
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA

COUNTIES BY DISTRICTS	APPROVALS			ALLOTMENTS		
	NO. PROJECTS	TOTAL MAN-YRS.	TOTAL FUNDS*	NO. PROJECTS	TOTAL MAN-YRS.	TOTAL FUNDS*
CLARION	174	1,558	1,348,965	47	802	566,552
DEALY	25	2,230	2,191,239	60	1,021	721,775
EMMET	364	7,379	6,534,066	311	5,324	3,762,268
FOREST	25	246	219,358	11	182	129,699
VENANGO	168	2,407	2,250,298	93	1,578	1,151,019
WARREN	139	1,705	1,422,974	62	1,101	776,239
DIST. 12 TOTAL	1,075	15,625	13,956,940	584	10,008	7,072,752
ARMSTRONG	191	2,803	2,575,221	86	1,466	1,035,853
INDIANA	238	3,510	3,224,383	118	2,023	1,429,622
WESTMORELAND	752	11,061	10,192,483	391	6,703	4,751,575
DIST. 13 TOTAL	1,181	17,374	15,982,087	595	10,192	7,293,100
BEAVER	261	5,277	4,924,680	204	3,494	2,449,300
BUTLER	208	3,411	2,951,726	103	1,768	1,142,007
LAWRENCE	268	4,881	4,244,529	205	2,486	1,470
MERCER	93	4,033	3,437,739	156	2,656	1,876,670
DIST. 14 TOTAL	975	17,672	15,655,674	668	11,434	8,000,817
ALLEGHENY, DIST. 15	1,301	49,893	55,426,317	633	36,318	24,960,834
FAYETTE	469	9,186	7,351,412	397	6,806	4,809,789
GREENE	91	1,741	1,448,770	67	1,133	801,140
WASHINGTON	285	51,350	4,190,095	195	3,348	2,366,038
DIST. 16 TOTAL	845	16,277	12,900,277	659	11,287	7,976,967
STATE-WIDE	85	45,520	68,351,662	44	748	528,625
STATE TOTAL	15,238	351,244	\$ 376,396,909	10,005	213,271	\$ 154,967,828

* THESE FIGURES INCLUDE BOTH FEDERAL FUNDS AND SPONSORS' CONTRIBUTIONS.
SOURCE: SPECIAL REPORT, DIVISION OF FINANCE AND STATISTICS.

TABLE A-2
PART I
NUMBER OF PROJECTS BY TYPE OF WORK, BY COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS TO JUNE 30, 1936
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA

COUNTIES	TOTAL	HIGHWAYS	PUBLIC BUILDINGS	RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	CONSERVATION	PUBLIC UTILITIES	TRANSPORTATION	WHITE	COLLAR	OTHER
								COLLAR		
LACKAWANNA	249	63	89	9	6	27	1	4	40	14
PIKE	6	1							23	9
SUSQUEHANNA	44	20	4	1	4	1		7	7	2
WAYNE	30	15	5	2	1	3		6	1	
WYOMING	36	19	5	2	4	1		24	24	7
DIST. 1 TOTAL	365	118	97	13	15	32	2	70	27	
LUZERNE, DIST. 2	331	119	51	14	13	40	2	52	40	
CARBON	62	21	6	4	4	3		16	8	
LEBANON	98	25	9	13	4	14	1	23	12	
MONROE	26	7	1	4	2	1	1	7	3	
NORTHAMPTON	121	46	14	7	4	19		24	7	
DIST. 3 TOTAL	307	99	30	28	14	37	2	143	46	
BUCKS	83	13	16	10	7	5		22	10	
CHESTER	127	24	20	17	1	11		42	12	
DELAWARE	154	30	27	8	4	24		48	13	
MONTGOMERY	165	37	22	20	14	30		31	11	
DIST. 4 TOTAL	529	104	85	55	28	70		143	46	
PHILADELPHIA, DIST. 5	263	26	49	58	6	9	2	75	38	
SCHUYLKILL, DIST. 6	217	44	41	13	5	25		54	35	
BERKS	156	21	27	33	9	18		23	23	
LANCASTER	99	26	14	6	6	6		24	15	
YORK	77	17	1	4	5	26		14	8	
DIST. 7 TOTAL	332	64	42	43	20	50		61	46	

TABLE A-2 (CONT.)
PART I
NUMBER OF PROJECTS BY TYPE OF WORK, BY COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS TO JUNE 30, 1936

COUNTIES	TOTAL	HIGHWAYS	PUBLIC BUILDINGS	RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	CONSERVATION	PUBLIC UTILITIES	TRANSPORTATION	WHITE COLLAR	OTHER
BRADFORD	74	35	9	4	1	4		6	5
COLUMBIA	56	23	6	5	6	3		10	3
LYCOMING	150	38	22	5	23	7	1	37	17
MONTOUR	39	11	7	2	3	4		6	6
NORTHUMBERLAND	159	53	18	5	10	15	1	39	18
ELYSDALE	31	15	8	1	3			5	1
SUSQUEHANNA	32	17	2		6			6	1
TIoga	62	20	12	2	10			12	6
UNION	34	15	3	1	3	1		6	5
DIST. 8 TOTAL	637	225	87	25	75	34	2	127	62
ADAMS	36	17	3	1	4	3		6	2
CUMBERLAND	58	16	7	4	4	4		11	12
DAUPHIN	144	28	30	7	5	4	2	47	21
FRANKLIN	66	20	9	3	5	13	1	7	8
FULTON	22	6	2		6			4	2
HUNTINGDON	52	24	4	3	6	5		6	4
JUNIATA	28	15	3	1	2	1		3	3
LEBANON	51	24	7	1	2	2		8	7
MIFFLIN	46	25	2	2	1	3		9	4
PENN. CITY	32	11	3	2	2	3		6	5
DIST. 9 TOTAL	535	186	70	24	39	38	3	107	68
CAVERON	11	1	1	1	1			6	1
DEERLICK	52	14	5	2	6	3		11	1
CLEARFIELD	116	62	13	6	2	4	2	15	14
CLINTON	45	23	3		3	2		8	6
ELK	37	16	4	3	1			10	3
JEFFERSON	86	39	9	6	5	2		14	11
MCKEAN	55	21	4	5		6		14	11
POTTER	27	12	4		2			3	4
DIST. 10 TOTAL	431	188	43	23	20	17	3	63	54
BEDFORD	70	24	9	6	8	5		11	6
BLAIR	123	31	17	12	5	24		22	11
CAMBRIA	180	68	27	8	13	19		21	23
SOMERSET	120	49	8	8	13	3		26	12
DIST. 11 TOTAL	493	172	61	34	39	51	4	80	52
CLARION	54	32	2	3		7		7	3
CRAWFORD	63	27	9	2	2	7	1	10	5
ERIE	153	29	30	8	3	25	1	33	24
FOREST	15	8				1		6	
VENANGO	60	25	5	3	2		2	10	5
WARREN	58	26	9	2	1	3	2	12	9
DIST. 12 TOTAL	403	147	55	18	18	51	6	78	40
ARMSTRONG	86	53	9	3	1	3		8	9
INDIANA	94	46	4	3	5	5		14	10
WESTMORELAND	297	120	32	21	13	17	1	53	40
DIST. 13 TOTAL	467	221	45	27	16	25	1	75	57
BEAVER	116	34	25	5	7	13		23	11
BUTLER	79	26	11	4	3	9		19	7
LAWRENCE	127	53	20	6	4	11		20	13
MERCER	135	70	15	5	4	12		22	7
DIST. 14 TOTAL	459	183	71	20	18	45		84	38
ALLEGIENY, DIST. 15	475	97	82	69	5	70	1	105	46
FAVETTE	213	111	22	5	5	13	2	42	13
GREENE	51	34	4				2	7	4
WASHINGTON	141	52	23	9	14	14	1	28	14
DIST. 16 TOTAL	405	197	49	14	5	27	5	77	31
STATE-WIDE	19						1		18
STATE TOTAL	6,668	2,190	958	478	324	621	40	1,353	704

SOURCE: WPA REPORT 707, JUNE 30, 1936

TABLE A-2

PART II

PROJECT EXPENDITURES AND ENCUMBRANCES BY TYPE OF WORK, BY COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS TO JUNE 30, 1936
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA

COUNTIES	TOTAL	HIGHWAYS	PUBLIC BUILDINGS	RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	CON- SERVATION	PUBLIC UTILITIES	TRANS- PORTATION	WHITE COLLAR	OTHER
LACKAWANNA	\$ 5,700,140	\$ 4,490,317	\$ 273,595	\$ 144,777	\$ 75,652	\$ 231,906	\$ 189	\$ 265,471	\$ 218,233
PIKE	24,890	2,392					19,478	3,020	
SUSQUEHANNA	377,895	291,968	7,865	24,325	13,445	8,993	10,098	21,200	
WAYNE	210,799	139,306	1,151	28,851	6,047	11,152	11,058	19,214	
WYOMING	215,289	181,447	4,591	10,912	29,002	1,929	6,875	1,533	
DIST. I TOTAL	6,929,013	5,085,430	290,203	200,865	123,166	253,980	19,667	296,322	259,180
LUZERNE, DIST. 2	9,690,903	7,099,408	124,735	224,559	1,495,666	319,214	31,521	112,704	282,996
CARBON	694,897	466,847	31,273	36,461	44,339	16,948	60,810	38,319	
LEHIGH	2,205,773	1,303,905	37,314	311,244	95,082	160,161	12,640	108,498	176,929
MONROE	399,029	160,043	5,017	58,653	32,663	72,789	14,458	40,639	
NORTHAMPTON	2,548,075	1,533,503	155,763	184,699	56,225	356,456	103,088	158,138	
DIST. 3 TOTAL	5,847,774	3,404,299	229,367	99,157	228,309	606,256	27,098	267,163	414,025
BUCKS	2,084,503	2,541,064	43,295	84,972	56,269	49,770	62,964	46,169	
CHESTER	2,694,023	2,163,767	109,282	122,545	21,923	90,822	107,133	97,551	
DELAWARE	3,666,555	1,699,292	179,073	121,219	39,043	132,054	235,452	259,822	
MONTGOMERY	5,162,895	3,765,574	61,643	322,414	170,703	615,426	128,216	97,920	
DIST. 4 TOTAL	14,407,977	10,170,637	393,293	631,150	265,938	1,808,672	533,765	501,462	
PHILADELPHIA, DIST. 5	14,919,002	3,458,590	1,549,128	2,354,748	408,066	330,836	2,409,205	1,801,092	2,607,337
SCHUYLKILL, DIST. 6	3,684,968	1,835,057	354,297	195,553	207,553	207,797		245,667	469,044
BERKS	2,593,603	1,227,379	149,225	438,142	133,424	162,245	6,156	144,519	342,593
LAWCASTER	1,706,569	1,113,660	33,994	46,588	61,252	62,038	64,186	117,353	205,498
YORK	1,903,916	905,320	5,066	35,927	265,522	151,881	411,238	44,402	64,560
DIST. 7 TOTAL	6,204,168	3,246,359	186,205	522,657	450,198	376,164	481,560	306,274	632,651
BRADFORD	371,317	267,596	18,682	20,698	27,713	10,061	7,264	10,263	
COLUMBIA	815,259	405,428	21,656	34,082	13,183	194,524	26,770	10,584	
LYCOMING	1,000,152	840,970	67,777	37,992	436,440	20,400	37,911	120,199	112,163
MONTGOMERY	1,273,474	130,665	17,074	5,711	45,476	10,915	9,091	26,352	
NORTHUMBERLAND	2,825,546	1,749,897	92,677	48,563	495,813	147,510	17,431	152,466	120,983
SNYDER	281,015	244,404	940	12,791				6,826	3,490
SULLIVAN	74,851	57,532	2,313	1,313	1,058	1,058	8,220	14,068	
TIoga	30,149	19,764	2,262	9,614	4,454	1,221	3,933	15,632	
UNION	243,141	211,668	2,769	7,346	1,221				
DIST. 8 TOTAL	6,866,031	4,213,004	259,929	158,476	1,202,300	302,393	55,342	348,040	325,000
ADAMS	196,138	109,393	20,292	3,213	16,207	13,830	20,036	8,122	
CAMBRIA	563,578	301,863	30,602	14,899	40,523	56,909	19,949	91,810	
DAUPHIN	2,037,806	672,918	226,705	177,872	150,057	70,477	3,572	274,690	260,687
FRANKLIN	510,844	212,606	37,177	13,327	35,942	127,341	34,977	24,292	25,192
FULTON	123,197	64,437	15,238		36,907		3,148	3,467	
HUNTINGDON	566,930	434,616	12,671	43,709	31,187	11,541	13,181	12,169	18,113
JUNIOR	198,373	131,94	9,73	9,474	15,185	17,179			
LEBANON	676,575	393,335	69,145	33,764	5,969	22,956	32,451	121,523	
MIFFLIN	513,377	340,347	16,474	40,130	29,683	29,553	13,481	29,600	
PERRY	207,565	109,607	11,655	9,169	11,659	37,379	8,120	17,976	
DIST. 9 TOTAL	5,598,724	2,981,336	449,592	350,924	372,998	370,965	30,549	422,075	604,685
CAMERON	24,341	3,617	659	7,437	163		7,570	4,695	
CENTRE	678,057	463,047	19,908	35,063	30,121	47,964	31,267	42,607	
CLEARFIELD	1,777,085	1,393,603	27,692	66,011	59,226	62,434	3,922	67,128	98,360
CLINTON	366,474	388,140	10,319	10,319	83,374	11,695	2,474	40,474	
ELK	309,442	329,759	11,001	25,205	5,397			14,699	11,067
JEFFERSON	896,740	695,175	35,451	16,435	21,362	48,264	27,170	53,077	
MCKEAN	426,501	319,653	4,746	26,358		41,706	125	26,374	7,539
POTTER	211,727	132,581	10,012		54,314			9,753	5,567
DIST. 10 TOTAL	4,966,173	3,722,605	120,366	176,599	261,272	212,063	4,047	200,306	262,695
BEDFORD	691,824	453,654	24,672	42,425	90,884	39,724	189	14,388	25,866
BLAIR	2,304,393	1,004,548	135,824	101,106	199,793	571,693	511	86,855	204,063
CAMBRIA	3,748,550	1,951,931	86,541	86,541	86,525	173,323	671	95,424	349,383
SOMERSET	1,564,613	1,048,117	38,551	62,118	109,201	24,808	90,322	131,016	
DIST. 11 TOTAL	8,309,380	4,450,450	420,018	292,018	1,322,204	809,346	1,371	282,959	710,810

TABLE A-2 (CONT.)
PART II
PROJECT EXPENDITURES AND ENCUMBRANCES BY TYPE OF WORK, BY COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS TO JUNE 30, 1936
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA

COUNTIES	TOTAL	HIGHWAYS	PUBLIC BUILDINGS	RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	CONSERVATION	PUBLIC UTILITIES	TRANSPORTATION	WHITE COLLAR	OTHER
CLARION	493,367	348,898	8,928	31,130	78,519			6,227	19,665
CRAWFORD	655,987	454,963	24,549	27,431	15,842	64,495	11,494	20,500	36,227
ERIE	3,330,587	2,177,926	228,100	123,937	29,543	31,827	38,236	94,510	331,506
FOREST	63,250	53,035					6,378	3,837	
GREENE	1,032,255	763,055	24,357	17,271	7,381	102,528	50,423	12,924	54,588
WARREN	61,742	45,620	44,652	11,247	3,355	37,396	6,416	14,898	37,270
01ST. 12 TOTAL	6,187,458	4,254,685	330,586	211,316	50,119	602,143	100,571	153,382	479,256
ARMSTRONG	925,987	762,777	27,343	19,396	32,463	17,610		13,313	53,096
INDIANA	1,209,037	1,085,362	16,165	26,034	17,117	58,993		21,287	62,079
WESTMORELAND	4,067,766	2,924,648	77,465	276,201	272,350	194,499	12,512	108,665	434,900
DIST. 13 TOTAL	6,289,799	4,538,607	120,973	322,321	321,930	271,111	12,512	143,265	559,065
BEAVER	2,240,946	1,611,629	76,130	63,362	74,016	144,469		76,862	194,378
BUTLER	1,073,779	860,599	21,999	23,002	19,202	39,341		33,760	75,061
LAWRENCE	2,276,179	1,762,452	147,193	60,507	25,914	86,003		82,595	111,461
MERCER	1,613,965	1,191,279	46,287	25,872	30,864	103,644		83,599	132,420
DIST. 14 TOT L	7,204,765	5,425,637	290,779	173,593	150,564	374,057		276,920	513,320
ALLEGIHENY, DIST. 15	21,588,199	13,731,485	1,723,654	1,466,574	649,818	1,062,294	134,075	1,652,513	1,167,766
FAVETTE	4,445,282	3,700,735	132,989	98,111	19,923	91,864	19,753	127,612	254,295
GREENE	71,626,606	631,193	19,497				11,067	5,247	47,605
WASHINGTON	2,108,119	1,630,069	108,266	87,360		76,080	43	61,033	129,968
DIST. 16 TOTAL	7,269,710	5,981,997	260,732	185,471	19,923	167,944	31,633	194,892	428,068
STATE-WIDE	177,969						14,381	163,588	
STATE TOTAL	\$135,731,008	\$83,667,046	\$7,113,974	\$8,078,173	\$7,612,718	\$8,251,781	\$3,367,682	\$7,430,966	\$10,208,668

SOURCE: WPA REPORT 707, JUNE 30, 1936

TABLE A-3
FEDERAL AUTHORIZATIONS, EXPENDITURES AND ENCUMBRANCES; SPONSORS' CONTRIBUTIONS
TO JUNE 30, 1936, BY COUNTIES
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA

COUNTIES BY DISTRICTS	TOTAL OF PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS*	EXPENDITURES				TOTAL SPONSORS' CONTRIBUTIONS
		RELIEF	NON-RELIEF	MATERIAL, EQUIPMENT, ETC.	FEDERAL FUNDS	
LACKAWANNA	\$ 9,220,336	\$ 4,539,459	\$ 381,785	\$ 621,589	\$ 5,542,833	\$ 157,307
PIKE	160,898	12,191	33,332	4,220	10,700	2,940
SUSQUEHANNA	490,569	208,468	24,339	47,207	352,404	25,491
WAYNE	353,501	157,436	19,299	21,618	190,353	12,446
WYOMING	310,204	168,112	17,352	21,337	206,801	8,488
01ST. 1 TOTAL	10,561,659	5,162,056	449,308	714,977	6,322,341	205,672
LUZERNE, DIST. 2	14,690,823	7,337,527	687,330	1,552,042	9,576,899	114,004
CARBON	1,034,929	556,511	57,043	41,600	655,824	39,072
LEHIGH	4,058,593	1,707,038	103,336	203,010	2,097,707	112,279
MONTGOMERY	6,020,450	2,294	42,004	39,192	372,770	26,260
NORTHAMPTON	3,697,132	1,964,066	223,930	168,500	2,350,466	191,576
01ST. 3 TOTAL	9,395,102	4,519,575	506,393	452,597	5,476,565	369,209
BUCKS	5,129,344	2,076,547	200,567	441,303	2,808,497	76,008
CHESTER	3,932,316	2,050,337	266,008	307,672	2,624,017	70,005
DELAWARE	2,790,535	2,685,252	307,609	517,056	3,510,117	156,437
MONTGOMERY	7,736,860	3,765,162	464,747	730,767	4,960,674	202,223
DIST. 4 TOTAL	22,716,005	10,577,295	1,329,131	1,996,878	15,903,305	504,763
PHILADELPHIA, DIST. 5	33,343,376	10,486,066	1,416,120	2,700,809	14,602,995	316,008
SCHUYLKILL, 01ST. 6	8,931,023	2,906,018	279,120	205,204	3,392,342	292,625
BERKS	4,716,257	2,022,025	287,360	247,978	2,557,363	36,320
LANCASTER	3,083,235	1,315,125	176,208	215,143	1,700,470	94
YORK	3,529,730	1,373,674	116,731	366,233	1,856,638	47,278
01ST. 7 TOTAL	11,329,222	4,710,824	586,299	828,354	6,120,477	83,924

TABLE A-3 (CONT.)
FEDERAL AUTHORIZATIONS, EXPENDITURES AND ENCOURAGEMENTS; SPONSORS' CONTRIBUTIONS
TO JUNE 30, 1936, BY COUNTIES
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA

COUNTIES BY DISTRICTS	TOTAL OF PRESIDENTIAL APPROVAL*	EXPENDITURES				TOTAL SPONSORS' CONTRIBUTIONS
		RELIEF	NDN-RELIEF	MATERIAL, EQUIPMENT, ETC.	FEDERAL FUNDS	
BRADFORD	\$ 687,370	\$ 302,374	\$ 36,812	\$ 10,699	\$ 349,865	\$ 21,432
COLUMBIA	3,635,255	670,957	96,118	22,947	790,052	25,202
LYCOMING	3,132,222	1,237,777	160,707	62,49	1,383,733	96,161
MONTOUR	464,345	212,263	29,591	19,054	2,290,908	15,776
NORTHUMBERLAND	5,436,207	2,320,103	243,998	164,036	2,728,137	97,410
SHAYLER	460,107	227,529	29,372	15,554	272,455	8,560
SULLIVAN	172,359	80,815	10,273	4,762	72,850	1,731
TIoga	566,343	239,019	42,144	14,492	264,345	17,386
UNION	363,732	189,031	23,736	24,376	237,143	5,997
DIST. 8 TOTAL	13,422,440	5,592,848	669,251	354,479	6,576,578	269,455
ADAMS	327,254	135,024	22,493	8,695	167,212	28,996
CUMBERLAND	1,122,625	458,163	55,027	36,458	547,646	15,957
DAUPHIN	3,062,560	1,511,927	203,847	133,441	1,849,215	188,671
FRANKLIN	1,040,332	359,275	35,540	43,384	438,359	72,486
FULTON	223,303	97,721	10,620	7,250	15,797	7,399
HUNTINGDON	1,120,647	477,848	43,622	10,222	539,622	27,238
JUNIATA	334,537	157,185	17,226	6,861	181,272	17,624
LEGION	62,782	480,503	62,923	21,756	565,182	113,392
MIFFLIN	1,626,746	414,472	39,755	24,471	483,246	30,130
PERRY	415,217	161,158	17,094	15,461	191,713	15,853
DIST. 9 TOTAL	10,310,623	4,254,136	506,197	319,005	5,079,338	517,986
CAMERON	78,565	15,379	2,539	1,580	19,498	4,843
CENTRE	553,941	553,941	56,770	35,813	623,952	54,105
CLEARFIELD	3,184,002	1,459,233	127,192	131,777	1,711,692	39,944
CLINTON	953,459	398,047	37,110	80,140	515,297	14,176
ELLICOTT	738,131	294,814	30,953	29,664	355,431	39,816
JEFFERSON	1,460,150	716,677	48,606	78,593	845,676	50,864
MCKEAN	641,210	331,193	34,900	13,655	379,546	46,955
POTTER	413,676	158,625	20,588	24,733	203,986	7,731
DIST. 10 TOTAL	8,652,899	3,912,439	353,354	399,905	4,661,698	304,476
BEAUFORT	1,176,603	513,614	69,226	76,358	659,198	32,626
BLAIR	4,133,115	1,739,678	179,706	255,023	2,174,407	129,985
CAMBRIA	7,375,490	2,683,749	307,450	384,059	3,375,258	373,290
SOMERSET	3,297,802	1,211,206	145,247	151,188	1,507,641	56,226
DIST. 11 TOTAL	15,975,018	6,146,247	701,629	866,628	7,716,504	592,973
CLARION	952,925	325,925	60,503	43,800	430,226	63,139
CRAWFORD	1,292,616	466,331	60,956	35,909	570,595	60,602
FOREST	533,539	2,301,771	347,764	290,334	3,075,259	255,328
FOREST	116,175	46,807	10,700	1,963	59,470	3,780
VENAUGO	1,650,076	817,341	103,328	62,039	982,708	49,817
WARREN	1,133,341	452,452	66,027	34,397	553,093	56,648
DIST. 12 TOTAL	10,468,172	4,545,304	653,300	472,331	5,576,143	511,314
ARMSTRONG	1,792,928	719,478	90,892	91,962	901,428	24,559
INDIANA	2,131,713	946,268	102,348	163,690	1,217,306	69,733
WESTMORELAND	7,739,216	3,171,921	376,517	355,101	3,903,539	164,229
DIST. 13 TOTAL	11,172,206	4,037,663	569,757	614,053	5,922,273	231,321
BEAVER	3,553,565	1,820,411	180,631	153,010	2,102,052	76,793
BUTLER	1,771,128	815,395	103,718	94,214	1,100,320	57,768
LAWRENCE	3,690,216	1,000,397	130,161	101,170	2,229,410	46,768
MERCER	3,034,155	1,304,450	142,046	117,407	1,565,903	46,063
DIST. 14 TOTAL	12,249,059	5,053,836	566,254	553,801	6,973,891	230,876
ALLEGHENY, DIST. 15	37,337,531	10,206,932	1,365,610	2,590,954	20,453,496	1,134,702
FAYETTE	7,328,227	3,540,232	337,003	372,807	4,258,142	187,142
GREENE	1,324,275	529,911	77,544	67,744	674,899	40,709
WASHINGTON	3,609,061	1,055,788	201,732	179,075	2,036,595	72,223
DIST. 16 TOTAL	12,261,563	5,733,051	616,359	619,626	6,969,636	300,074
STATE-WIDE	969,542	115,843	34,920	27,206	177,969	
STATE TOTAL	\$ 243,190,313	\$ 102,952,461	\$ 11,485,340	\$ 15,266,649	\$ 129,704,450	\$ 6,026,560

* INCLUDES ONLY PRESIDENTIAL LIMITATION OF PROJECTS STARTED.
SOURCE: DIVISION OF FINANCE AND STATISTICS; WPA FORM 707, JUN. 30, 1936.

TABLE A-4
STATUS OF PROJECTS JUNE 30, 1936
BY DISTRICTS
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA

DISTRICT	NUMBER OF PROJECTS				PERCENTAGE OF STARTED PROJECTS NOW COMPLETED
	ACTIVE	SUSPENDED	DISCONTINUED	CANCELLED	
1	152	41	12	23	14.3
2	132	53	10	36	24.7
3	195	38	1	18	20.9
4	322	38	11	29	17.5
5	191	14	8	8	16.8
6	128	36	0	12	21.9
7	193	13	9	15	33.8
8	418	41	2	29	26.4
9	263	58	12	39	35.3
10	309	50	12	16	13.9
11	287	70	1	44	22.0
12	255	39	1	39	24.9
13	323	42	3	46	19.5
14	304	25	4	35	27.5
15	311	40	4	43	21.1
16	218	39	12	25	24.0
TOTAL	4,001	637	102	457	1,641
					25.7

SOURCE: DIVISION OF FINANCE AND STATISTICS, PA WPA FORM 3002

TABLE A-5
EMPLOYMENT ON WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION PROJECTS
SEPTEMBER 1935 TO JUNE 1936 - MONTHLY, BY COUNTIES

COUNTIES BY DISTRICTS	SEPT. 28	OCT. 31	NOV. 30	DEC. 28	JAN. 25	FEB. 28	MCH. 27	APR. 24	MAY 20	JUNE 26
LACKAWANNA	681	5,752	8,326	9,944	9,917	10,333	11,006	9,255	5,299	5,296
PIKE										
SUSQUEHANNA	9	280	20	1,063	1,152	1,222	1,225	791	741	718
WAYNE										
WYOMING	1	221	243	401	449	522	515	404	343	352
DIST. 1 TOTAL	749	6,483	10,159	11,807	11,984	13,297	13,584	10,401	9,288	9,341
LUCERNE, DIST. 2	1,993	10,533	14,544	15,537	15,296	16,457	15,799	16,002	12,789	12,289
CARBON	59	647	1,082	1,308	1,546	1,590	1,239	1,221	1,007	1,160
LEHIGH	443	1,837	2,460	3,506	4,492	4,559	4,336	3,266	3,232	3,232
MONROE	24	1,248	2,596	3,850	4,196	4,274	3,667	644	528	528
NORTHRONKZON	1,530	5,234	3,612	4,602	4,872	4,919	4,127	3,551	3,250	3,250
DIST. 3 TOTAL	1,556	5,426	7,750	10,546	12,106	12,407	11,205	9,531	8,470	8,470
BUCKS	413	294	1,06	2,724	3,430	3,624	3,139	1,593	1,597	1,556
CHESTER	214	1,398	1,392	1,017	1,457	1,457	1,883	2,016	2,124	1,982
DELAWARE	40	1,06	2,724	3,430	3,624	3,139	4,564	4,482	4,220	4,111
MONMOUTH	516	3,462	7,306	8,277	10,593	11,247	11,247	11,247	11,240	11,240
DIST. 4 TOTAL	850	3,462	7,306	8,277	10,593	11,247	11,247	11,247	11,240	11,240
PHILADELPHIA, DIST. 5	610	11,051	17,737	23,248	34,151	37,104	48,652	46,516	45,995	44,747
SCHUYLKILL, DIST. 6	1,200	7,248	9,312	9,114	10,242	10,548	10,628	8,210	7,865	7,832
BERKS	163	1,730	3,634	4,593	5,067	5,032	5,366	4,229	4,011	4,018
LANCASTER	350	1,922	2,956	3,280	3,592	3,513	3,556	2,905	2,871	2,893
DIST. 7 TOTAL	620	4,472	6,627	10,412	11,804	11,804	12,372	11,804	11,804	11,804

TABLE A-5 (CONT.)
EMPLOYMENT ON WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION PROJECTS
SEPTEMBER 1935 TO JUNE 1936 - MONTHLY, BY COUNTIES

COUNTIES BY DISTRICTS	SEPT. 28	OCT. 31	NOV. 30	DEC. 28	JAN. 25	FEB. 28	MCH. 27	APR. 24	MAY 29	JUNE 26
BRADFORD	198	619	741	833	896	951	1,141	802	668	685
COLUMBIA	109	1,086	1,441	1,576	1,972	1,774	1,410	1,333	1,306	
LYCROFT	391	2,063	3,003	2,883	2,942	3,494	3,399	3,191	2,529	2,646
MONTOUR	34	363	414	566	596	593	533	452	402	353
NORTHERNBERKLAND	293	2,403	4,113	5,061	5,100	5,499	5,177	5,492	4,317	4,174
SNYDER	100	449	752	828	874	897	848	721	678	622
SULLIVAN	37	114	168	194	212	238	243	252	177	164
TIoga	299	662	695	624	559	526	774	576	511	515
UNION	90	416	607	621	603	616	587	570	456	447
DIST. 8 TOTAL	1,551	8,197	12,161	13,409	13,747	15,094	15,116	13,569	11,071	10,912
ADAMS	107	288	337	433	425	425	499	363	326	374
CUMBERLAND	45	729	1,008	1,007	1,267	1,457	1,470	1,056	709	860
DAUPHIN	673	2,346	3,538	3,456	3,742	3,816	3,699	3,745	3,266	3,686
FRANKLIN	104	550	554	1,193	1,168	1,700	1,700	902	849	911
FULTON	8	218	279	303	359	357	356	263	251	270
HUNTINGDON	250	975	1,362	1,604	1,696	1,571	1,616	1,101	761	1,011
JUNIATA	62	293	451	506	501	502	502	379	285	353
LEBANON	259	884	1,191	1,313	1,234	1,305	1,255	890	571	673
MIFFLIN	2	625	837	1,152	1,261	1,300	1,382	958	815	928
PERRY	22	323	475	568	489	581	561	401	356	415
DIST. 9 TOTAL	1,532	7,211	10,260	11,402	12,320	12,661	12,536	10,048	8,203	9,680
CAMERON	70	74	74	128	121	131	212	43	55	69
CENTRE	182	792	1,131	1,418	1,639	1,916	2,563	1,452	1,356	1,455
CLEARFIELD	862	1,293	3,173	4,566	4,023	5,248	3,998	3,906	4,555	
CLINTON	133	470	727	1,114	1,331	1,358	1,908	1,357	1,311	1,141
ELK	14	513	764	939	899	1,007	1,073	812	709	859
JEFFERSON	68	978	1,591	1,852	2,033	2,324	2,322	1,657	2,018	2,145
MCKEAN	255	840	918	954	973	1,738	1,431	884	775	909
POTTER	102	337	425	481	600	1,174	818	539	504	453
DIST. 10 TOTAL	1,786	5,756	7,973	9,954	11,235	15,772	16,315	10,742	10,634	11,582
BEDFORD	83	1,333	1,359	1,699	1,812	2,016	1,906	1,470	1,023	1,095
BLAIR	291	2,386	2,976	3,495	3,437	4,369	5,130	4,012	2,815	2,830
CAMBRIA	1,176	4,258	5,017	5,542	5,722	4,861	5,469	5,268	4,586	4,700
SOMERSET	205	2,132	2,810	2,650	3,093	3,459	3,181	2,900	2,579	2,661
DIST. 11 TOTAL	1,755	10,109	12,162	12,506	14,064	14,705	12,540	13,590	10,345	10,866
CLARION	526	906	939	1,066	1,281	1,334	1,116	956	957	
CRAWFORD	116	877	1,098	1,190	1,200	1,374	1,400	940	991	
ERIE	688	3,036	4,053	5,149	5,200	5,775	6,191	4,842	4,510	4,495
FOREST	68	60	126	275	301	362	377	157	173	166
VENANGO	257	1,353	1,940	2,177	2,339	2,727	2,603	1,968	1,993	1,863
WARREN	77	870	1,208	1,285	1,481	1,733	1,768	1,121	959	961
DIST. 12 TOTAL	1,136	6,722	10,341	11,170	11,607	13,259	13,650	10,234	9,540	9,433
ARMSTRONG	23	941	1,564	1,918	2,056	2,104	2,374	1,997	1,703	1,712
INDIANA	1,175	2,113	2,495	2,868	2,904	3,084	2,978	2,129	2,231	
WESTMORELAND	974	3,552	6,913	6,646	8,405	9,167	8,958	6,652	6,587	6,586
DIST. 13 TOTAL	997	5,668	10,590	11,059	13,329	14,255	14,410	13,027	10,615	10,729
BEAVER	483	2,161	3,926	4,433	4,587	4,739	4,619	3,932	3,884	3,770
BUTLER	227	1,623	2,045	2,107	2,060	2,566	2,068	1,983	1,725	1,655
LAWRENCE	448	2,086	3,823	3,995	4,249	4,738	5,075	3,767	3,455	3,498
MERCER	315	1,935	3,348	3,422	3,620	3,620	3,412	3,038	2,821	2,928
DIST. 14 TOTAL	1,473	7,905	13,102	13,997	14,264	15,741	13,998	12,740	11,865	11,902
ALLEGHENY, DIST. 15	1,875	9,904	19,559	25,373	28,780	44,038	45,968	46,063	42,409	42,528
FAVETTE	385	4,203	8,727	9,104	10,124	10,725	10,214	7,383	7,858	8,045
GREENE	184	795	1,545	1,670	1,903	1,984	1,973	1,471	1,418	1,491
WASHINGTON	316	2,122	4,203	4,380	4,843	4,923	4,616	3,870	3,602	3,761
DIST. 16 TOTAL	685	7,120	14,475	15,154	16,670	17,662	16,803	12,724	12,876	13,297
STATE TOTAL	20,370	116,767	186,138	213,319	242,457	276,702	288,242	254,549	233,209	234,538

SOURCE: WEEKLY TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS OF EMPLOYMENT, COMPILED BY DIVISION OF FINANCE AND STATISTICS

TABLE A-6
TABULATION OF SHIFTS FROM USUAL OCCUPATIONS TO ASSIGNED OCCUPATIONS—STATE TOTAL
WORKS PROGRAM IN PENNSYLVANIA

USUAL OCCUPATIONS (1)	SAME (2)	ASSIGNED OCCUPATIONS													
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	XA	XB	XIA	XIB	
I PROF. & TECH. WORKERS	4,983	2,529	1,109	100	437	—	120	37	47	166	425	11	1	—	1
II PROP'RS, MGRS. & OFFICIALS	4,269	41	282	20	737	—	518	25	156	130	2,338	—	3	6	13
III OFFICE WORKERS	12,452	3,515	923	138	2,951	1	350	59	187	1,071	3,178	10	34	4	31
IV SALESMEN & KINORE WORKERS	7,108	5	560	46	1,779	6	283	36	163	1,150	3,012	11	13	2	42
V SKILLED WORKERS & FOREMEN IN BLDG. & CONSTRUCTION	23,068	7,695	251	28	444	2	2,646	189	626	331	11,329	2	23	19	83
VI SKILLED WORKERS & FOREMEN IN MFG. & OTHER INDUSTRIES	12,224	161	217	15	497	7	1,083	72	436	294	9,332	6	18	6	80
VII SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS IN BLDG. CONST.	17,125	912	170	6	318	6	754	77	518	356	13,829	4	17	11	147
VIII SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS IN MFG. & OTHER IND.	68,452	3,792	722	35	1,713	6	1,828	181	1,164	6,350	51,943	66	226	34	392
IX UNSKILLED LABORERS	66,336	16,406	346	15	830	3	952	89	787	1,358	44,489	8	74	27	952
X DOMESTIC & PERSONAL SERVICE WORKERS — SEMI-SKILLED	3,710	75	76	1	126	3	61	4	40	1,327	1,888	9	37	11	42
XB DOM. & PERS. SERVICE WORKERS, UNSKILLED	12,206	180	230	2	1,004	1	48	8	26	5,746	4,697	112	77	1	74
XIA FARM OPERATORS & OWNERS	3,346	23	14	2	40	—	118	11	65	67	2,942	—	4	1	59
XIB FARM LABORERS	7,790	293	62	1	91	1	101	7	123	273	6,792	1	17	14	4
XIII INEXPERIENCED PERSONS	1,268	—	46	—	18	—	—	—	1	1,115	87	—	—	—	1
XIV UNKNOWN OCCUPATIONS	10,432	—	716	11	804	2	403	41	460	1,004	6,826	14	35	3	45
TOTAL	255,359	35,627	5,724	420	11,849	38	9,265	836	4,807	20,738	163,117	254	579	139	1,966

SOURCE: SPECIAL STUDY BY DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT AND DIVISION OF FINANCE AND STATISTICS

(1) ROMAN NUMERALS AT COLUMN HEADS REFER TO SAME CLASSES AS LISTED AT LEFT OF TABLE.

(2) "SAME" INDICATES EMPLOYMENT IN WORKS PROGRAM AT WORK IDENTICAL TO USUAL OCCUPATION.

TABLE A-7
INCREASE IN MONTHLY LABOR COSTS OF W.P.A. PROJECTS IN PENNSYLVANIA
DUE TO INCREASED HOURLY RATES AND DECREASED HOURS ASSIGNED
(ORIGINAL MONTHLY ITEMS COMPARED WITH MAY 1936)
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA

SECURITY WAGE CLASSES		NUMBER OF WORKERS (IN PAY PERIOD MAY 1936)	TOTAL ASSIGNED HOURS PER MONTH ORIGINAL RATES	TOTAL MONTHLY EARNINGS PER MONTH, MAY 1936	TOTAL ASSIGNED HOURS PER MONTH, MAY 1936	TOTAL MONTHLY EARNINGS PER MONTH, MAY 1936	INCREASE IN OUTLAY DUE TO HIGHER MONTHLY WAGE PERCENT INCREASE IN OUTLAY PER MONTH	DECREASE IN TOTAL ASSIG- ED HOURS	INCREASE COST DUE TO ASSIGNED HOUR REDUCTION	PERCENT INCREASE IN COST DUE TO ASSIGN. HR. REDUC.	TOTAL INCREASE IN LABOR COSTS ON PROJECTS	PERCENT INCREASE IN LABOR COST
UNSKILLED	UNSKILLED*											
BLDG. TR.	233	32,620	12,816	27,960	19,385	6,568	51.25	4,660	3,231	25.21	9,799	76.46
INTER. REGULAR	19,812	2,773,680	1,137,186	2,261,145	1,329,516	192,330	16.91	512,535	300,607	26.43	492,936	43.34
INTER. BLDG. TR.	849	118,860	50,056	82,948	53,072	3,016	6.03	35,912	43,545	87.00	46,562	93.03
REGULAR SKILLED	7,205	1,008,700	531,871	817,611	563,875	32,004	6.02	191,089	130,169	24.47	162,173	30.49
BLDG. TR. PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL SUPERVISORS	10,350	1,449,000	790,210	786,207	869,726	79,516	10.06	662,793	630,668	79.81	710,184	89.87
GRAND TOTALS	269,879	37,783,060	\$15,439,120	31,086,036	\$17,386,840	\$1,947,720	12.62	6,697,024	\$3,809,097	24.67	\$5,756,817	37.29

SOURCE: SPECIAL REPORT PREPARED BY DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY PROJECT

*ALLEGHENY COUNTY ONLY

TABLE A-8
PROJECT AND ADMINISTRATIVE ACCIDENTS
MONTH OF JUNE 1936 AND ACCUMULATIVE TO JUNE 30, 1936
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA

DISTRICT NO.	MACHINERY	VEHICLES	MONTH OF JUNE, 1936															ACCUMULATIVE TO DATE					
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	2	3	1	4	1	1	1	3	1	1	10	1,121,150	8.92	2	163	9,336,909	10.39	2	163	13,119,423	12.42	1	
2	7	1	3	2	1	2	2	9	15	2	38	5,605,550	6.81	162	8,796,600	18.41	2	401	35,034,827	11.73	7		
3	4	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	939,236	11.71	1	192	8,708,549	12.51	1	144	10,100,836	12.85	1	
4	3	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1,263,827	10.29	3	1	111	11,564,181	9.59	1	210	11,495,590	18.26	0
5	4	2	1	3	3	10	2	6	1	15	1,031,219	24.24	1	1	238	8,466,814	28.10	2	174	11,259,337	15.46	3	
6	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	7	1,019,226	6.98	1	1	181	9,944,717	12.50	1	208	10,817,835	19.23	2
7	1	3	2	1	4	1	1	12	1	1	1,133,923	10.58	1	1	160	10,683,378	14.97	2	375	31,753,145	11.80	5	
8	2	5	2	2	7	14	4	4	1	1	34	5,075,024	6.69	1	1	167	10,713,643	15.58	0				
TOTAL	2	22	2	23	22	19	18	68	45	1	7	26,628,287	8.59	5	12	12	3	2,880	201,809,881	14.27	30		
PER CENT	.9	9.5	.9	10.9	9.6	8.3	7.9	29.7	19.7	.4	3.0	100											

SOURCE: DIVISION OF OPERATIONS, SAFETY SECTION

TABLE A-9
 PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT OF CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS
 BY COUNTY, DISTRICT AND BY TYPE OF WORK
 TO JUNE 30, 1936
 WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA

COUNTIES	STREETS & ROADS SUR- FACED - MILES	STREETS & HWS. IM- PROVED - MILES	BRIDGES CONSTRUCT- ED & IM- PROVED	AIRPORTS CONSTRUCT- ED AND IMPROVED	STREAM IMPROV- EMENT MILES
	7.17	276.61	19	1	3.23 .25 1.01
LAC AWANNA					
PIK.					
BUS JUEHANNA	3.29	47.36			
WAY IE		17.96			
WY TING		124.14			
OIST. 1 TOTAL	10.46	354.07	19	1	3.84 8.33
LUR RME, OIST. 2	6.05	250.74	1	2	.50
CARION					
LEH OH	2.10	23.80			
MON IOC	4.80	130.70	2	1	
NOR HAMPTON	6.70	14.00			
MONT GOMERY	3.80	120.90	1		
OIST. 3 TOTAL	13.40	259.40	3	2	14.70
BUC 15					
CHESTER	13.22	92.37	5		47.00
OEL WARE	22.96	62.02	5		5.00
MONT GOMERY	19.07	68.50	3		2.00
OIST. 4 TOTAL	14.74	97.76	6		22.50
PHI. ADELPHIA, OIST. 5	69.89	320.65	19		76.50
SCH JYL KILL, OIST. 6	33.10	224.75	7		19.75
BERKS					
LANCASTER	7.50	145.64	12	1	17.50
YOR K	9.60	118.20			
OIST. 7 TOTAL	28.94	72.00	9		6.40
BRA DORO					
COLUMBIA	1.34	191.29	5		6.45
LYC OMING	5.00	268.00	6	1	22.00
MOR TOUR	5.20	41.56			
NON THUNDERMIL	9.50	20.00	3		
PAW ANSON	7.31	59.51			
SUL LIVAN		21.40			
TIKA	2.00	61.00			
UNION	11.60	12.95	2		1.00
OIST. 8 TOTAL	43.55	967.21	31	2	47.47
AJG MS					
CUN BERLANO	10.25	20.00	2		
DALPHIN	16.00	33.00	3	1	1.50
ELIN	21.75	49.50	1	1	9.75
FUTON	10.00	20.00	2	1	1.75
HUN TINGON	2.00	25.45	3		2.25
JUP IATA		42.75			
LEE ANON	8.75	12.90			
MIL ITT	10.15	31.70	1		
PEP	7.50	7.50			
OIST. 9 TOTAL	115.65	291.50	13	3	17.45

TABLE A-9 (CONT.)

RECREATION- AL FACILITIES CONSTRUCTED & IMPROVED	PUBLIC SCH. BLDGS. CONSTR. & IMPROVED	MUNIC. BLDGs. CONSTR. & IMPR.	RESER- VOIRS CONSTR.	SAN I- PRIVIES CONSTR- UCTED	SEWERS LAID - MILES	DISPOSAL PLANTS CONSTR. & IMPR.	WATER LINES LAID - MILES
8	75	22	1	280	45.77	2	.34
1		3		5	.11		.01
1	4	22					.77
11	79	29	19	80	.71		
16	17	20		365	46.90	2	1.12
6	9	8		60	.02		
39	3	4	1	49	3.70		2.50
7	2						
29	4	18	3	35	7.20		3.30
81	16	30	5	144	10.92		5.80
13	12	5		136	.57	2	4.75
21	10	6	1	96	3.64		.47
31	84	5		67	36.50		
42	34	23		150	44.00	4	
107	140	39	1	449	84.71	6	5.22
198	195	83			5.74		8.50
30	66	7	3	200	7.27		3.10
66	45	8		80	2.30	1	1.56
14	41	4		127	1.88		.44
6	2		1	24	5.85		
86	88	12	1	231	10.03	1	2.00
11	10				.32		.60
4	8			23	1.13		
10	21	12		45	2.00	1	1.00
1	2	7			.50		.50
9	17	7	1	128	55.37		4.30
2	9						10.00
1	3						
3	7		1	125			
4							
45	77	27	1	321	59.32	1	.18
3	11						10.58
10	11						
6	61	3		120	.25		.50
9	7	2			2.00		.50
1	8				1.00		
3	7		1	100	3.75	1	5.00
3	17						2.10
3	44		1	75			.13
3	7				1.00		
5	10		1		.75		
56	183	9	2	295	.25	1	.25
					9.38	3	8.35

TABLE A-9 (CONT.)
 PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT OF CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS
 BY COUNTY, DISTRICT AND BY TYPE OF WORK
 TO JUNE 30, 1936
 WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA

COUNTIES	STREETS & ROADS SUR- FACED -		STREETS & HWYS. IM- PROVED -		BRIDGES CONSTRUCT- ED & IM- PROVED		AIRPORTS CONSTRUCT- ED AND IMPROVED		STREAM IMPROVE- MENT MILES
	MILES	MILES	MILES	MILES	ED & IM- PROVED	IMPROVED	ED AND IMPROVED	IMPROVED	
CAMI RON	.03								
CEN RE	3.72	59.77			2				1.51
CLER RIFIELD	28.22	158.07							1.54
CLUITON	6.59	80.25			1				
EDEN	6.62	20.00							
EFERSON	13.95	115.89							
MCKAN	11.48	59.08							
POT ER	10.80	6.51							3.97
D ST. 10 TOTAL	81.32	499.57		3					7.02
BEDI ORD	2.29	93.36			14				
BLA R	1.00	130.00			3				2.00
CAMI RIA	28.31	245.29			9				2.43
SOM RIEET	40.00	331.00			24				9.00
O ST. II TOTAL	71.60	799.35		50					13.63
CLAI RION	13.05	97.05							
CRAIFORD	7.08	73.38			17		1		1.26
ERI I	51.26	156.81			18		1		2.99
FER ST	7.24	75.52							
VEN NGO	7.71	55.77					2		
WAR EN	10.60	57.30		3			2		
O ST. 12 TOTAL	90.38	515.93		38			6		3.26
AWER FORD	15.10	275.00			14				
INO ANA	7.19	316.41			4				
WEB MORELAND	4.80	117.50		5			1		
O BTR 13 TOTAL	27.09	708.91		23			1		
BEA ER	24.00	104.00			7				3.00
OUT ER	13.00	6.95			5				3.33
LAW ENCE	40.65	372.18			6		1		.56
MER HIER	15.47	311.81		202					4.12
D IST. 14 TOTAL	93.12	794.94		220			1		11.01
ALL OHENY, DIST. 15	156.30	830.40		3			1		3.10
FAY RITE	61.91	349.87			16				4.15
GRE NE	113.90	702.50		22			1		
WAS HINGTON	57.76	1,045.50		6			1		1.39
O IST. 16 TOTAL	233.57	2,097.87		44			2		5.54

TABLE A-9 (CONT.)

RECREATION- AL FACILITIES CONSTRUCTED & IMPROVED	PUBLIC SCH. & BLDGS. CONSTR. & IMPROVED	MUNIC. & BLDGs. & CONSTR. & IMPROVED	RESER- VING STRUCTS.	SANI- TARY STRUCTS.	PRIVIES	SEWERS LAID =	DISPER- SAL PLANTS CONSTR. & IMPROVED	WATER LINES LAID =	SEWER LINES LAID =
1	1	1	1	53	37				
7	55	2	1	151	82				
2	3	1		20					
6	29	1		64					
4	9	2		60	60				
1	6	2			68				
22	111	7	1	348	247				
2	17		1	110	45				
53	5	5	1	35	12,00				
32	55	4	3	1,100	2,20				
14	11	1	1	143	1,56	2			
101	88	10	5	1,386	15,81	4			
5	3	2			2,80	1			
14	11	3			2,70	3			
20	68	6	2		6,62	4			
					38				
4		4	1	12	1,23	1			
3	15	4	1		1,10				
46	97	19	4	12	15,03	9			
3	7	1		160	1,60				
3	19	2		190	3,57				
41	92	7		271	8,10				
47	118	10		621	13,27				
13	42	4	1	28	8,00				
4	17	7	1	70	2,22				
26	54	11	1	119	1,69				
20	19	5	1	146	4,15	1			
63	132	27	2	365	16,06	3			
107	122	81	2	1,925	33,50	1			
23	36	4		402	7,11				
6	20	1	3	209					
49	56	7		611	6,36				
					13,47				
1,065	1,587	417	47	6,875	354,54	30			
					102,30				

SOURCE: SPECIAL REPORT, DIVISION OF OPERATIONS.

TABLE A-10
EXPENDITURES AND ENCUMBRANCES ON STATE-WIDE HIGHWAY PROJECTS, BY COUNTIES
TO JUNE 30, 1936
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA

COUNTY	TOTAL	SW-4	SW-65
LAKAWANNA	\$ 3,642,206	\$ 2,690,206	\$ 1,150,000
POTTS	216,098	136,212	79,886
SUSQUEHANNA	101,560	53,716	42,844
WALNUT	110,150	44,933	65,217
WYOMING	4,270,014	2,925,067	1,343,947
11ST. 1 TOTAL			
LUZERNE, DIST. 2	5,815,473	3,627,300	2,188,173
CARBON	323,184	249,766	73,418
LEHIGH	1,047,024	729,490	324,978
MONTGOMERY	1,024,211	82,987	39,384
MONMOUTH	1,055,757	844,278	214,479
11ST. 2 TOTAL	2,551,336	1,900,080	651,256
BALTIMORE	2,287,490	1,085,056	1,201,424
CENTRAL	1,963,363	1,080,961	882,402
DELAWARE	1,390,434	1,082,774	307,660
MONTGOMERY	3,225,727	2,091,559	1,133,868
DIST. 4 TOTAL	8,867,014	5,341,560	3,255,394
PHILADELPHIA, DIST. 5	-	-	-
SCHUYLKILL, DIST. 6	2,621,560	1,792,915	828,645
BERKS	1,101,281	1,101,281	-
LAWRENCE	948,681	838,066	110,615
YORK	814,068	473,162	340,906
DIST. 7 TOTAL	2,964,030	2,412,509	451,521
BALTIMORE	139,298	87,729	50,569
COLUMBIA	358,376	257,318	71,058
LEWISBURG	582,524	446,713	133,811
MONROE	104,496	65,792	37,777
MONMOUTH	1,089,303	756,690	323,363
MONROE	165,625	121,641	64,984
SULLIVAN	20,146	15,005	5,141
TRIAD	109,472	65,394	44,078
WILKINSON	149,398	65,669	50,729
DIST. 8 TOTAL	2,729,588	1,940,118	789,470
ALAMO	40,997	40,997	-
CUMBERLAND	163,541	163,541	-
DAUPHIN	649,190	557,301	91,889
FRANKLIN	131,110	101,762	21,748
FORESTON	52,265	40,692	11,573
HUNTINGDON	270,754	235,112	35,642
JUNIATA	69,257	44,132	25,125
LINCOLN	129,233	121,115	7,138
MONTGOMERY	169,777	123,311	43,366
PERRY	64,981	47,381	17,600
DIST. 9 TOTAL	1,740,425	1,456,144	254,281

TABLE A-10 (CONT.)
EXPENDITURES AND ENCUMBRANCES ON STATE-WIDE HIGHWAY PROJECTS, BY COUNTIES
TO JUNE 30, 1936
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA

COUNTY	TOTAL	SW-4	SW-65
CAMERON	\$ 317,668	\$ 192,792	\$ 124,876
CENTRE	919,712	619,517	300,195
CLEARFIELD	244,593	147,049	97,544
CLINTON	118,438	90,982	27,486
ELK	407,322	249,511	157,800
JEFFERSON	152,020	75,192	76,628
MCKEAN	81,911	58,929	22,982
POTTER	2,241,901	1,434,212	807,689
DIST. 10 TOTAL			
BEDFORD	344,884	231,070	112,205
BLAIR	819,148	560,024	256,124
CAMBRIA	1,219,938	921,128	295,710
SOMERSET	651,170	283,321	367,849
DIST. 11 TOTAL	3,034,040	1,996,452	1,037,588
CLARION	189,983	116,226	73,757
CRAWFORD	1,315,322	252,023	53,299
ERIE	1,695,632	1,201,758	493,674
FOREST	39,365	23,579	9,781
VENANGO	579,201	444,117	123,394
WARREN	247,130	146,103	101,027
DIST. 12 TOTAL	3,065,424	2,200,302	965,122
ARMSTRONG	325,854	184,357	141,497
INDIANA	567,129	399,068	165,061
WESTMORELAND	1,515,546	1,124,818	390,728
DIST. 13 TOTAL	2,408,529	1,709,243	700,286
BEAVER	1,259,854	718,007	541,047
BUTLER	621,507	396,678	224,820
LAWRENCE	1,163,339	668,410	494,029
MERCER	761,885	418,924	342,961
DIST. 14 TOTAL	3,806,585	2,202,019	1,604,566
ALLEGHENY, DIST. 15	9,907,684	6,739,151	3,168,533
FAVETTE	2,279,286	1,462,237	817,049
GREENE	364,634	227,256	126,678
WASHINGTON	1,307,730	886,245	455,659
DIST. 16 TOTAL	3,951,650	2,586,438	1,365,212
STATE TOTAL	\$ 59,875,253	\$ 40,293,610	\$ 19,581,643

TABLE A-11
NUMBER OF ARTICLES PRODUCED, PERSONS EMPLOYED, W.P.A.
EXPENDITURES AND SPONSORS' CONTRIBUTIONS ON SEWING PROJECTS
TO JUNE 30, 1936

COUNTIES	NUMBER OF ARTICLES PRODUCED	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED	W.P.A. EXPENDITURES		SPONSORS' CONTRIBUTION
			AMOUNT	PERCENT	
LICKAWANNA	22,220	630	\$ 178,608.60	8	400.00
SHIUEQUEHANNA	3,668	63	14,461.85	492.00	
DIST. 1 TOTAL	25,888	693	193,070.45	592.00	
LIZERNE, DIST. 2	46,736	445	110,941.69	34,177.97	
CARBON	4,590	116	17,797.80	167.41	
LINCHBURG	57,976	420	115,874.99	37,794.92	
MONROE	2,965	40	17,595.79	472.88	
MONTGOMERY	24,073	358	106,454.99	424.97	
DIST. 3 TOTAL	92,534	934	257,475.47	4,665.18	
BIRKES	1,742	56	10,226.44	455.00	
CENTER	365,578	99	31,619.44	391.00	
DELAWARE	5,730	253	48,717.53	1,595.00	
MONTGOMERY	17,022	214	71,577.14	2,350.00	
DIST. 4 TOTAL	394,072	622	162,140.55	4,791.00	
PHILADELPHIA, DIST. 5	363,859	6,338	1,703,806.38	26,598.00	
BUCKHILL, DIST. 6	68,734	648	262,664.51	8,716.84	
BIRKS	29,998	396	96,901.88	5,405.00	
LINCASTER	46,498	290	115,333.60	7,945.00	
YORK	33,046	148	39,436.83	4,317.50	
DIST. 7 TOTAL	109,542	824	251,672.31	17,667.50	
COLUMBIA	1,615	41	10,597.30	318.00	
LICOMING	18,433	272	70,759.37	1,307.50	
MONROE	7,581	34	9,912.65	468.92	
NORTHUMBERLAND	8,755	248	58,197.92	1,789.85	
EWYDER	790	21	4,145.45	75.75	
TIoga	1,493	25	6,548.24	414.67	
DIST. 8 TOTAL	38,568	641	160,809.91	4,454.69	
ADAMS	1,145	25	6,343.78	—	
ARMSTRONG	5,657	66	18,217.73	105.40	
CALIFORNIA	63,944	140	62,224.44	19,882.60	
FRANKLIN	3,393	43	12,705.69	609.80	
FULTON	1,007	11	1,156.42	60.00	
HUNTINGDON	4,395	37	5,879.90	800.00	
LAURELTA	944	8	2,434.34	48.00	
LEBANON	4,263	40	13,257.44	380.60	
LIFFLIN	15,106	9	27,627.47	436.00	
FERRY	1,253	19	7,958.99	—	
DIST. 9 TOTAL	101,099	398	158,550.20	22,417.80	

TABLE A-11 (CONT.)
NUMBER OF ARTICLES PRODUCED, PERSONS EMPLOYED, W.P.A.
EXPENDITURES AND SPONSORS' CONTRIBUTIONS ON SEWING PROJECTS
TO JUNE 30, 1936

COUNTIES	NUMBER OF ARTICLES PRODUCED	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED	W.P.A. EXPENDITURES		SPONSORS' CONTRIBUTION
			AMOUNT	PERCENT	
CENTRE	4,478	98	\$ 15,119.12	8	1,168.27
CLEARFIELD	11,153	96	16,086.04	930.74	
CLINTON	3,933	54	17,204.36	520.95	
ELK	1,316	18	4,005.28	231.15	
JEFFERSON	7,777	82	25,138.95	1,277.04	
MCKEEAN	1,143	25	3,207.84	178.68	
POTTER	1,636	40	5,270.96	207.84	
DIST. 10 TOTAL	31,676	410	110,032.53	4,542.67	
BLAIR	32,154	245	133,013.64	2,500.00	
CAMPBRIA	23,922	482	160,891.71	5,550.00	
SOMERSET	3,219	112	1,554.00	2,800.00	
DIST. 11 TOTAL	59,155	839	302,758.34	10,850.00	
CLARION	2,131	60	9,286.30	276.32	
CRAWFORD	2,928	91	9,184.14	256.23	
ERIE	35,999	660	219,046.94	2,390.39	
VENANGO	13,649	197	48,601.02	1,349.11	
WARREN	4,130	45	17,926.98	504.93	
DIST. 12 TOTAL	56,827	1,053	303,179.08	4,466.97	
ARMSTRONG	7,371	87	29,193.02	165.25	
INDIANA	6,247	114	51,229.77	146.65	
WESTMORELAND	64,515	645	232,121.13	1,011.47	
DIST. 13 TOTAL	76,133	846	312,543.92	1,323.37	
BEAVER	16,996	538	156,669.00	15,281.00	
BUTLER	5,911	170	50,447.00	6,452.00	
LAWRENCE	7,177	81	37,993.00	3,395.00	
MEDEA	17,444	465	54,170.00	9,327.00	
DIST. 14 TOTAL	47,228	1,234	339,279.00	34,495.00	
ALLEGHENY, DIST. 15	497,008	2,472	642,165.53	10,737.75	
FAYETTE	28,581	362	133,546.44	688.25	
GREENE	8,432	73	31,239.97	470.83	
WASHINGTON	28,483	140	56,596.79	100.00	
DIST. 16 TOTAL	65,496	575	231,473.20	1,259.08	
STATE TOTAL	2,078,655	18,992	\$ 5,502,563.09	\$ 192,015.82	

SOURCE: SPECIAL REPORT, DIVISION OF WOMEN'S AND PROFESSIONAL PROJECTS

TABLE A-12
PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT AND FEDERAL EXPENDITURES ON BOOK REPAIR PROJECTS TO JUNE 30, 1936
WPA WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA

SOURCE: SPECIAL REPORT, DIVISION OF WOMEN'S AND PROFESSIONAL PROJECTS

TABLE A-13
NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO LEFT WPA PROJECTS FOR PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT
NOVEMBER 1935 TO JUNE 1936 BY COUNTIES
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA

COUNTIES	TOTAL	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
LAURENCE	*							168	99
PINKERTON								9	2
BURGESS								32	22
WAYNE								15	7
WYOMING								48	13
DIST. I TOTAL	1,944	212	206	252	311	87	461	272	143
LUZERNE, DIST. 2	1,707	243	224	407	212	125	190	178	128
CARLISLE	223	9	19	23	67	14	33	37	21
LEHIGH	421	17	8	25	41	43	147	73	67
MONTGOMERY	223	3	7	9	25	19	83	52	25
NORTHAMPTON	684	46	30	17	71	122	148	143	71
DIST. 3 TOTAL	1,551	75	64	74	204	198	447	305	184
BUCKS	93	4	4	5	15	26	22	21	25
CHESTER	180	4	8	6	21	16	53	44	25
DELAWARE	394	21	16	17	52	51	54	112	71
MONTGOMERY	203	2	5	7	27	27	89	46	25
DIST. 4 TOTAL	870	27	33	23	85	109	225	226	142
PHILADELPHIA, DIST. 5	2,650	55	63	48	309	379	661	673	462
SCHUYLKILL, DIST. 6	1,722	156	248	258	367	223	180	166	124
BERKS	663	16	18	88	62	123	201	100	55
LANCASTER	414	19	20	32	26	32	32	99	79
YORK	525	19	31	35	42	54	132	105	107
DIST. 7 TOTAL	1,602	54	69	155	130	284	365	304	241

* NO BREAKDOWN AVAILABLE FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS.

BRADFORD	100	9	5	18	23	7	17	16	5
COLUMBIA	271	19	20	35	64	58	58	30	29
LYCOMING	490	48	24	21	69	58	209	30	11
MONTGOMERY	108	3	4	1	17	10	34	32	7
NORTHUMBERLAND	596	43	22	45	84	83	225	52	132
SHYDSTER	143	7	7	7	5	18	57	16	26
SULLIVAN	28	7	9	1	5	1	2	2	1
TIOGA	143	28	14	9	8	9	33	30	12
UNION	83	3	3	7	16	2	29	11	12
DIST. 8 TOTAL	2,052	167	108	125	262	252	664	299	235
ADAMS	38	5	3	3	1	4	11	8	3
CUMBERLAND	344	50	59	79	53	22	81	33	12
DAUPHIN	490	59	79	41	63	55	105	57	50
FRANKLIN	116	5	8	6	4	23	33	23	14
FULTON	19	1	—	2	3	3	6	4	—
HUNTINGDON	368	17	8	11	28	23	15	50	16
JUNIORATA	110	12	—	9	7	25	39	15	3
LEBANON	279	25	11	10	25	19	89	69	21
MIFFLIN	250	22	15	10	35	40	96	31	16
PERRY	203	13	26	13	20	21	90	11	9
DIST. 9 TOTAL	2,152	219	191	142	239	233	703	301	124
CAMERON	12	—	—	3	—	—	1	6	2
CENTRE	189	4	2	11	15	15	71	37	34
CLEARFIELD	386	14	3	63	32	31	149	75	21
COLUMBIA	320	2	6	7	18	8	101	72	22
ELK	129	—	5	23	18	15	17	27	24
JEFFERSON	187	—	8	23	27	19	46	44	20
MCKEAN	228	2	3	31	13	11	37	91	40
POTTER	77	—	2	4	3	7	8	29	24
DIST. 10 TOTAL	1,530	22	29	165	120	106	520	381	187
BEDFORD	377	13	13	2	12	49	185	68	35
BLAIR	1,207	11	181	85	357	86	353	77	57
CAMBRIA	1,022	15	206	206	229	209	569	370	120
SOMERSET	535	7	50	21	71	56	192	74	64
DIST. 11 TOTAL	3,971	42	379	314	732	320	1,319	509	276

TABLE A-13 (CONT.)
NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO LEFT WPA PROGRAM FOR PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT
NOVEMBER 1935 TO JUNE 1936 BY COUNTIES

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA

COUNTIES	TOTAL	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	JANUARY			MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
				FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL				
CLAYTON	221	11	5	18	30	40	51	44	22	22
CRAVEN	163	14	11	10	6	7	16	46	23	24
ERIE	711	76	27	61	62	67	133	153	135	135
FOREST	402	30	8	36	49	49	85	87	29	29
FRANKLIN	459	45	3	13	15	11	86	88	36	36
WARNER	1,963	176	56	144	171	222	373	465	373	373
DIST. 1 TOTAL	1,963	176	56	144	171	222	373	465	373	373
ARMSTRONG	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
INDIANA	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
WESTMORELAND	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
DIST. 13 TOTAL	3,055	5	367	291	388	375	933	512	374	374
BEAVER	612	41	21	28	45	51	159	237	60	60
LAWRENCE	1,202	119	13	59	121	107	263	191	112	112
MERCER	3,250	252	61	107	209	357	770	671	396	396
DIST. 14 TOTAL	3,250	252	61	107	209	357	770	671	396	396
ALLEGIENY, DIST. 15	5,388	447	-	638	668	399	1,423	1,112	761	761
FAYETTE	2,393	258	191	136	340	187	532	421	326	326
GREENE	1,434	30	18	23	20	41	102	141	59	59
WASHINGTON	1,095	67	59	76	46	86	81	700	406	406
DIST. 16 TOTAL	3,822	355	268	235	369	369	894	700	406	406
STATE TOTAL	39,104	2,907	2,326	3,378	4,743	3,978	10,038	7,264	4,840	4,840

* NO BREAKDOWN AVAILABLE FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS.

SOURCE: SPECIAL REPORT: DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT

TABLE A-14
NUMBER OF CLASSES, TEACHERS, AND PERSONS ENROLLED IN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM
APRIL 15 - MAY 15, 1936, BY COUNTIES
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA

COUNTIES	NUMBER OF CLASSES	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	ENROLLMENTS
LACKAWANNA	433	250	13,572
PIKE	16	4	743
SUSQUEHANNA	34	15	4,210
WAYNE	39	13	755
WYOMING	51	8	1,006
DIST. 1 TOTAL	573	290	20,286
LUZERNE, DIST. 2	119	52	3,891
CARBON	32	24	753
LEHIGH	66	30	2,357
MONROE	43	16	637
NORTHAMPTON	163	54	4,423
DIST. 3 TOTAL	304	124	8,170
BUCKS	62	31	1,234
CHESTER	130	32	8,586
DELAWARE	141	88	4,326
MONTGOMERY	119	44	4,572
DIST. 4 TOTAL	452	195	19,718
PHILADELPHIA, DIST. 5	602	215	43,030
SCHUYLKILL, DIST. 6	88	72	2,830
BERKS	92	33	7,571
LANCASTER	106	52	2,919
YORK	90	25	1,144
DIST. 7 TOTAL	288	110	11,634
BRADFORD	26	7	327
COLUMBIA	75	25	1,535
LYCMBING	4	9	89
MONTGOMERY	74	40	1,062
NORTHERNBERLND	27	9	301
SNYDER	7	566	566
SULLIVAN	7	8	108
TIoga	7	4	82
UNION	7	4	82
DIST. 8 TOTAL	250	109	5,152
ADAMS	47	19	1,635
CUMBERLAND	62	21	1,255
DAUPHIN	129	36	3,309
FRANKLIN	38	21	493
FULTON	2	1	16
HUNTINGDON	31	11	1,076
JUNIATA	26	7	513
LEBANON	48	16	527
MIFFLIN	27	12	398
PERRY	13	5	401
DIST. 9 TOTAL	423	149	8,226

TABLE A-14 (CONT.)
NUMBER OF CLASSES, TEACHERS, AND PERSONS ENROLLED IN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM
APRIL 15 - MAY 15, 1936, BY COUNTIES
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA

COUNTIES	NUMBER OF CLASSES	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	ENROLLMENTS
CAMERON	30	8	616
CENTRE	25	15	1,027
CLEARFIELD	109	47	2,617
CLINTON	79	25	1,342
ELK	30	11	402
JEFFERSON	28	10	505
MCKEEAN	13	10	281
POTTER	44	10	1,122
DIST. 10 TOTAL	358	136	7,912
BEDFORD	53	17	1,248
BLAIR	69	31	2,055
CAMBRIA	118	48	3,117
SOMERSET	55	34	1,501
DIST. 11 TOTAL	295	130	7,921
CLARION	7	5	126
CHAMFORD	12	5	268
CRISP	62	40	1,456
FOREST	10	4	138
VENANGO	15	11	357
WARREN	25	7	434
DIST. 12 TOTAL	151	72	2,981
ARMSTRONG	20	19	631
INDIANA	61	27	1,775
WESTMORELAND	123	56	4,430
DIST. 13 TOTAL	204	102	7,036
BEAVER	105	35	2,006
BUTLER	51	17	1,877
LAWRENCE	94	27	1,342
MERCER	36	11	2,475
DIST. 14 TOTAL	266	90	7,700
ALLEGHENY, DIST. 15	368	249	13,306
FAYETTE	133	86	3,225
GREENE	25	14	568
WASHINGTON	92	63	1,722
DIST. 16 TOTAL	250	163	5,515
STATE TOTAL	5,011	2,258	174,306

SOURCE: SPECIAL REPORT, DIVISION OF EDUCATION

TABLE A-15
ENROLLMENT IN EDUCATIONAL CLASSES, BY SUBJECT, AGE, AND SEX
APRIL 15 - MAY 15, 1936
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA

	NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN CLASSES						
	TOTAL	AGE 16-25 M ₊ F ₊	AGE 26-40 M ₊ F ₊	OVER 40 M ₊ F ₊	UNDER AGE M ₊ F ₊	7-15 6	
LITERACY	18,039	914	1,161	2,845	3,873	4,807	4,439
WORKERS' EDUCATION	12,717	1,788	2,005	3,823	2,833	1,685	583
CITIZENSHIP, PUBLIC AFFAIRS	15,979	3,889	2,701	2,195	1,953	3,134	2,109
SAFETY, FIRST AID, MEDICAL	7,000	2,306	1,532	1,546	501	874	239
GENERAL ACADEMIC TRAINING	27,289	7,750	5,038	3,702	4,101	2,123	1,562
AVOCATIONAL TRAINING, HOME, HANDICRAFT, COLLEGE, TRADES	5,804	2,255	1,301	633	976	276	363
COLLEGE, TRADES	1,230	469	305	145	156	79	76
NATIVE ARTS, CRAFTS	1,344	192	545	43	281	22	261
HOME NURSING, HYGIENE,	7,084	172	1,702	185	3,053	117	866
CHILD CARE	15,737	340	6,655	287	6,235	44	2,076
HOMECRAFTS	16,165	4,972	5,033	2,328	3,591	582	1,212
CULTURAL TRAINING	18,165	4,972	5,033	2,328	3,591	582	1,212
STAMMERING, LIP READING, TEACHING OF BLIND	457	49	53	59	74	75	147
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS	2,176	368	149	559	386	274	400
DOMESTIC SERVICE	399	1	297	1	52	28	21
COMMERCIAL TRAINING	9,424	3,422	3,568	1,088	997	209	140
TRADES AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING	4,113	3,106	258	598	32	115	4
PARENT EDUCATION	11,039	1,760	2,420	118	5,762	26	891
NURSERY SCHOOLS	1,855	1	24	1	142	12	1,677
OTHERS	14,462	4,574	2,421	1,058	1,209	380	618
TOTAL	174,308	38,340	37,178	21,214	36,207	14,850	16,019
				75,516	57,421	30,869	10,530
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	100%	43%	33%	18%	6%		
SOURCE: SPECIAL REPORT, DIVISION OF EDUCATION							

TABLE A-16

NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES SERVED BY RECREATION AND LEISURE PROJECTS
 NUMBER OF TEACHERS ENGAGED AND TOTAL ATTENDANCE AT ACTIVITIES BY COUNTIES
 FEBRUARY 1936 TO JUNE 30, 1936

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA

COUNTIES	SERVED	TEACHERS	ATTENDANCE
LACKAWANNA	22	126	449,855
PIKE	5	6	5,010
SUSQUEHANNA	17	12	34,452
WAYNE	4	10	2,007
WYOMING	16	15	10,035
DIST. 1 TOTAL	64	169	512,259
LUZERNE, DIST. 2	28	50	165,343
CARBON	9	22	40,983
LEHIGH	13	22	77,390
MONROE	5	7	11,493
NORTHAMPTON	6	16	73,440
DIST. 3 TOTAL	33	67	203,306
BUCKS	20	14	12,973
CHESTER	11	33	90,718
DELAWARE	13	83	247,390
MONTGOMERY	24	23	32,253
DIST. 4 TOTAL	68	153	383,334
PHILADELPHIA, DIST. 5	105	543	2,734,237
SCHUYLKILL, DIST. 6	16	41	108,745
BERKS	34	37	181,003
LANCASTER	14	25	123,945
YORK	11	25	51,442
DIST. 7 TOTAL	59	97	356,390
BRADFORD	6		552
COLUMBIA	2	6	30,836
LYCROFT	33	22	127,107
MONITOR	1		216
NORTHUMBERLAND	11	35	129,302
SNYDER	10	7	6,843
SULLIVAN	5	7	4,352
TIoga	1	3	1,351
UNION		1	
DIST. 8 TOTAL	68	82	300,999
ARMSTRONG	9	11	27,108
CLEARFIELD	9	12	12,783
DAUPHIN	9	40	80,430
FRANKLIN	20	14	28,033
FULTON	1	2	678
HUNTINGDON	17	10	15,622
INNISFELDA	15	10	8,456
LEBANON	11	13	32,059
MIFFLIN	5	12	7,251
PERRY	8	10	6,376
DIST. 9 TOTAL	104	134	219,798

TABLE A-16 (CONT.)

NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES SERVED BY RECREATION AND LEISURE PROJECTS
 NUMBER OF TEACHERS ENGAGED AND TOTAL ATTENDANCE AT ACTIVITIES BY COUNTIES
 FEBRUARY 1936 TO JUNE 30, 1936

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA

COUNTIES	SERVED	TEACHERS	ATTENDANCE
CAMERON	8	7	8,037
CENTRE	6	6	21,239
CLEARFIELD	17	27	73,947
CLINTON	8	18	60,592
ELK	8	9	25,239
JEFFERSON	10	19	47,177
MCKEAN	4	6	24,119
POTTER	6	10	47,188
DIST. 10 TOTAL	69	104	309,678
BEDFORD	13	13	21,006
BLAIR	5	10	56,560
CAMBRIA	12	48	92,389
SOMERSET	18	27	49,020
DIST. 11 TOTAL	49	106	216,975
CLARION	2	3	2,651
CRAWFORD	5	9	3,307
ERIE	4	8	4,769
FOREST	6	5	4,311
VENANGO	1	4	1,763
WARREN	7	11	7,412
DIST. 12 TOTAL	25	40	23,333
ARMSTRONG	9	9	35,553
INDIANA	11	15	22,670
WESTMORELAND	9	19	23,346
DIST. 13 TOTAL	29	43	81,569
BEAVER	10	10	43,057
BUTLER	8	18	31,274
LAWRENCE	9	19	34,158
MERCER	13	9	12,191
DIST. 14 TOTAL	32	47	120,680
ALLEGHENY, DIST. 15	80	322	1,355,405
FAVETTE	20	66	209,560
GREENE	6	11	7,098
WASHINGTON	9	15	31,557
DIST. 16 TOTAL	35	92	248,215
STATE TOTALS	864	2,080	7,342,666

SOURCE: SPECIAL REPORT, RECREATION AND LEISURE TIME SECTION

TABLE A-17
NUMBER OF TEACHERS, COMMUNITIES SERVED, AND ATTENDANCE AT RECREATION AND LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES
FEBRUARY TO JUNE 1936

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA

NUMBER OF TEACHERS NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES SERVED	ATTENDANCE BY TYPES OF PROJECTS					
	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	
2,080 1,991	1,240 460	1,573 669	1,696 756	1,851 872	2,080 981	
COMMUNITY MUSIC	408,145	80,793	113,187	134,972	123,188	
ARTS AND CRAFTS	399,323	69,635	106,034	95,344	88,607	
DRAMA AND PAGEANTRY	234,205	62,759	89,133	75,244	68,607	
SOCIAL ACTIVITIES	62,759	62,759	83,944	92,026	77,113	
RECREATION CENTERS	2,989,899	63,729	83,590	102,026	170,417	
WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' RECREATION	2,259,286	587,374	645,787	649,546	724,526	
COMMUNITY ATHLETICS	1,340,069	26,013	31,324	57,457	70,319	
PLAYGROUNDS	755,008	83,720	174,387	292,253	339,573	
IN C.C.C. CAMP AND PARK RECREATION	273,205	36,228	33,378	44,751	53,486	
RECREATION ENGINEERING SERVICE	3,510	731,740	1,097,453	1,460,840	1,762,463	
GRAND TOTAL ATTENDANCE ^a	7,342,666	731,740	1,097,453	1,460,840	1,762,463	2,295,660

SOURCE: SPECIAL REPORT, RECREATION AND LEISURE TIME SECTION

TABLE A-18
ATTENDANCE AT RECREATION AND LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES
FEBRUARY TO JUNE 1936
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA

	CUMULATED ATTENDANCE		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
COMMUNITY MUSIC	408,145	250,203	247,942
ARTS AND CRAFTS	399,323	185,044	214,279
DRAMA AND PAGEANTRY	254,205	139,037	115,188
SOCIAL RECREATION	633,280	360,175	273,105
RECREATION CENTERS	2,989,997	2,202,948	766,951
WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' RECREATION	2,259,286	229,296	220,296
COMMUNITY ATHLETICS	1,340,069	1,119,197	260,003
PLAYGROUNDS	735,708	466,705	273,453
NATURE LOR. & PARK RECREATION	6,036	2,301	2,453
RECREATION ENGINEERING SERVICE	3,510	2,733,205	209
C.C.C. CAMPS	273,205	273,205	
TOTAL ATTENDANCE	7,342,666	5,003,398	2,339,268
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	100%	68%	32%

AGE DISTRIBUTION

UNDER 10 YEARS	40%
10 TO 25 YEARS	45%
OVER 25 YEARS	15%

SOURCE: SPECIAL REPORT, RECREATION AND LEISURE TIME SECTION

TABLE A-19
NUMBER OF TEACHERS, COMMUNITIES SERVED AND ATTENDANCE
AT RECREATION AND LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES - BY MONTHS
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA

	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES SERVED	NUMBER OF PERSONS IN ATTENDANCE
FEBRUARY	1,240	460	731,740
MARCH	1,573	689	1,097,453
APRIL	1,696	756	1,460,840
MAY	1,851	872	1,762,463
JUNE	2,080	891	2,295,660
SUB-TOTAL			7,339,156
RECREATION ENGINEERING SERVICE			3,510
GRAND TOTAL			7,342,666

SOURCE: SPECIAL REPORT FROM RECREATION AND LEISURE TIME SECTION

TABLE A-20
STATE-WIDE CHILD HEALTH PROJECTS - VISITS, EXAMINATIONS, CORRECTIONS, ETC., BY COUNTIES(1)
JANUARY TO JUNE 1936
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA

COUNTIES	SW-1(2) AND SW-15(2)		SW-14(3)			SW-27(4)		
	NO. OF HOMES VISITED (MAY AND JUNE ONLY)	NO. OF EXAMINATIONS	NO. OF HOMES VISITED	NO. OF NEW PATIENTS	NO. REFERRED TO DOCTORS, HOSPITALS, OR OTHER AGENCIES	NO. OF SCHOOL ROOMS VISITED	NO. EXAMINATIONS, WEIGHTINGS, & MEASUREMENTS	NO. OF CORRECTIONS SECURED
LACKAWANNA	2,224	650	4,111	3,799	69	77	2,165	7,619
PIKE								261
BURKEHANNA	119	242	263					
WAYNE	2							
WYOMING								
DIST. 1 TOTAL	2,345	892	4,374	2,456	1	1	2,165	7,619
LUZERNE, DIST. 2	2,219	2,957	3,778	1,911	22	7		
CARBON				620	46	25		
LEHIGH				287	32	46	450	209
MONTROE	43	22	54					210
NORTHAMPTON	1,096	490	582	7,858	43	35	79	3,733
DIST. 3 TOTAL	1,139	512	636	8,765	121	106	675	7,212
BUCKS	188	268	806					
CHESTER				254	17	19		
DELAWARE				2,228	58	106		
MONTGOMERY	187	337	1,313	992	134	200	23	6,610
DIST. 4 TOTAL	375	605	2,119	3,474	209	325	23	6,610
PHILADELPHIA, DIST. 5								174
SCHUYLKILL, DIST. 6				1,254	25	40	579	26,668
BERKSHIRE	796	909	452					
LANCASTER	984	429	423					
YORK	239	272	442					
DIST. 7 TOTAL	2,019	1,610	1,317	1,765	36	56	1,765	56

BRADFORD	253	319	202			185	10,285	62
COLUMBIA				162	6	6	25	2,290
LYCROFTING							309	12,358
MONTOUR							216	2,520
NORTHUMBERLAND	234	357	367					192
SHYDERS	78							
SULLIVAN	56	171	183	1,091	3	1		
TIoga								
UNION	49	173	193	1,253	9	7	15	632
DIST. 8 TOTAL	670	1,020	945				750	28,085
ADAMS	38	6	19	2,707	12	7		
CUMBERLAND				1,577	3	17		
DAUPHIN							119	10,581
FRANKLIN								104
FULTON				355	51	30		
HUNTINGDON								
JUNIATA								
LEBANON								
MIFFLIN								
PERRY								
DIST. 9 TOTAL	38	230	126	4,639	66	54	119	10,581
CAMERON				245	5	16	342	
CENTRE	156	272	24					
CLEARFIELD				429	15	25	187	9,464
CLINTON	84						92	189
ELK	359	44	988	1,133	49	53	39	7,790
JEFFERSON				1,226	41	9	78	3,774
KIOWA	89	40	221					5
POYTER				87	50			29
DIST. 10 TOTAL	688	443	1,283	3,033	110	103	728	21,217
BEDFORD				88	31	32	8	
BLAIR	1,317	1,226	1,679	1,204	57	23	155	14,421
CAMBRIA				410	22	46		309
SOMERSET				652	70	22	240	24,413
DIST. 11 TOTAL	1,585	1,314	3,339	956	101	101	395	28,089
CLARION				3,222				
CRAWFORD				3,483	4	7		
ERIE				3,622	10	14		
FOREST	86	50	429	3,645	19	8		
VENANGO				614	9	25		
WARREN				3,435	85	35		
DIST. 12 TOTAL	396	102	798	688	16		12,807	53,249

TABLE A-20 (CONT.)
STATE-WIDE CHILD HEALTH PROJECTS - VISITS, EXAMINATIONS, CORRECTIONS, ETC., BY COUNTIES⁽¹⁾
JANUARY TO JUNE 1936
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA

COUNTIES	SW-1 ⁽²⁾ AND SW-15 ⁽²⁾			SW-14 ⁽³⁾			SW-27 ⁽⁴⁾		
	NO. OF HOMES VISITED (MAY AND JUNE ONLY)	NO. OF CORRE- CTIONS, EXAMINA- TIONS, ETC.	NO. OF HOMES VISITED PATIENTS	NO. OF HOMES VISITED	NO. OF NEW PATIENTS	NO. REFERRED TO DOCTORS, HOSPITALS, OR OTHER AGENCIES	SCHOOL ROOMS VISITED	NO. OF EXAMINA- TIONS, WEIGH- TINGS, & MEASUREMENTS	NO. OF CORRECTIONS SECURED
ARMSTRONG	22	142	324	552	74	74			
INDIANA	80	114	395	604	15		27	1,902	
WESTMORELAND	1,016	1,382	1,372	3,613	112	33	198	18,407	34
OIST. 13 TOTAL	1,118	1,538	2,091	4,769	201	107	225	20,309	34
BEAVER			554	35	46		23	1,508	
BUTLER	3	180	146	98	54	35	10	900	
LAWRENCE			2,984	65					
MERCER			1,755	9		4	148	8,259	
OIST. 14 TOTAL	3	180	146	6,282	163	85	181	10,667	306
ALLEGHENY, OIST. 15	560		3,279	2,239	9	41	313	13,083	450
FAVETTE	663	902	3,905						
GREENE									
WASHINGTON	114	1,106	1,004	152	74	21			
OIST. 16 TOTAL	777	2,008	4,909	152	74	21			
STATE TOTAL	13,940	13,511	29,142	61,900	1,439	1,220	6,153	205,300	3,807

- (1) IN SOME COUNTIES THE REPORT COVERS LESS THAN SIX MONTHS' OPERATIONS, DUE TO DELAYED BEGINNING.
 (2) SW-1, SW-15, PROVIDED NURSES AND CLERICAL ASSISTANTS TO 10 PHYSICIANS WITH HEALTH EXAMINATIONS OF NEEDY CHILDREN.
 (3) SW-14, SECURES ORTHOPEDIC TREATMENT FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN.
 (4) SW-27, PROVIDES MEDICAL INSPECTION AND NURSING SERVICE FOR ALL CHILDREN IN 4TH CLASS SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

SOURCE: SPECIAL REPORTS FROM SPONSORING AGENCIES.

TABLE A-21
SCHOOL LUNCH PROJECTS
TO JUNE 30, 1936
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA

DISTRICT	LOCATION	NO. LUNCHES SERVED TO JUNE 30, 1936	NO. CHILDREN SERVED DAILY	AVERAGE NO. OF PERSONS WORKING
3	LEHIGH	65,910	568	47
3	STROUDSBURG	24,416	163	30
6	PRIMROSE	155	265	10
9	NEW CUMBERLAND	15,803	85	3
15	PITTSBURGH	8,120	140	6
	PATTON TOWNSHIP	4,500	90	7
	TOTAL	118,904	1,311	

SOURCE: SPECIAL REPORT, DIVISION OF WOMEN'S AND PROFESSIONAL PROJECTS

TABLE A-22
HOUSEKEEPER AIDS PROJECTS
TO JUNE 30, 1936
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA

DISTRICT	LOCATION	NO. VISITS	NO. HOMES VISITED	NO. PERSONS WORKING	NUMBER ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES AT END OF MONTH			NUMBER OF ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 PROJECT WORKERS		
					STATE OFFICE	DISTRICT OFFICE	AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT DURING MONTH	STATE TOTAL	STATE OFFICES	DISTRICT OFFICES
<u>1935</u>										
JULY	177	530								
AUGUST	272	1,522	731							
SEPTEMBER	308	2,213	11,428	220.60	26.95	193.65				
OCTOBER	402	2,382	75,746	36.28	5.24	31.04				
NOVEMBER	556	3,266	164,954	23.17	3.37	19.80				
DECEMBER	727	3,740	222,645	21.06	3.27	16.79				
<u>1936</u>										
JANUARY	648	3,311	246,054	15.91	2.60	13.31				
FEBRUARY	621	2,797	266,066	12.86	2.35	10.51				
MARCH	619	2,726	264,359	11.76	2.18	9.58				
APRIL	624	2,662	262,927	12.57	2.37	10.20				
MAY	631	2,609	236,481	13.70	2.67	11.03				
JUNE	636	2,616	231,456	14.05	2.75	11.30				
TOTAL										
		5,106	375	146						

SOURCE: SPECIAL REPORT, DIVISION OF WOMEN'S AND PROFESSIONAL PROJECTS

TABLE A-23
ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 PROJECT WORKERS
MONTHLY
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA

MONTH	STATE OFFICE	DISTRICT OFFICE	AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT DURING MONTH	NUMBER OF ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 PROJECT WORKERS		
				STATE TOTAL	STATE OFFICES	DISTRICT OFFICES
<u>1935</u>						
JULY	177	530				
AUGUST	272	1,522	731			
SEPTEMBER	308	2,213	11,428	220.60	26.95	193.65
OCTOBER	402	2,382	75,746	36.28	5.24	31.04
NOVEMBER	556	3,266	164,954	23.17	3.37	19.80
DECEMBER	727	3,740	222,645	21.06	3.27	16.79
<u>1936</u>						
JANUARY	648	3,311	246,054	15.91	2.60	13.31
FEBRUARY	621	2,797	266,066	12.86	2.35	10.51
MARCH	619	2,726	264,359	11.76	2.18	9.58
APRIL	624	2,662	262,927	12.57	2.37	10.20
MAY	631	2,609	236,481	13.70	2.67	11.03
JUNE	636	2,616	231,456	14.05	2.75	11.30

SOURCE: COMPILED FROM SPECIAL REPORT OF PAYROLL SECTION

TABLE A-24
ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 PROJECT WORKERS, JUNE 30, 1936
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA

DISTRICT	NUMBER ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES PER DISTRICT	EMPLOYED ON PROJECTS JUNE 30	NUMBER ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 PROJECT WORKERS	
			STATE	DISTRICT
1	157	9,669	16.24	
2	159	12,289	12.94	
3	134	8,501	15.76	
4	379	55,889	6.78	
5	92	7,745	11.98	
6	134	9,442	14.34	
7	157	10,966	14.32	
8	137	9,692	14.14	
9	130	12,293	10.58	
10	140	10,712	13.77	
11	132	9,377	14.11	
12	165	10,732	15.37	
13	135	12,058	11.53	
14	139	42,211	9.90	
15	418	13,247	10.52	
16	143			
TOTAL	2,616	234,703	11.15	

SOURCE: COMPILED FROM SPECIAL REPORT FROM PAYROLL SECTION

TABLE A-25
 ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES
 CLASSIFIED BY FUNCTIONAL DIVISIONS
 JUNE 30, 1936
 WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA

DIVISION	<u>COMBINED TOTALS</u>		<u>STATE OFFICE</u>		<u>DISTRICT OFFICE</u>	
	NO. OF EMPLOYEES	PERCENT	NO. OF EMPLOYEES	PERCENT	NO. OF EMPLOYEES	PERCENT
ADMINISTRATIVE	138	4.25	29	4.56	109	4.16
OFFICE MANAGEMENT	301	9.26	156	24.53	145	5.54
FINNCE AND STATISTICS	1,256	38.62	217	34.12	1,039	39.72
OPERATIONS	680	20.91	160	25.16	520	19.88
WOMEN'S AND PROFESSIONAL PROJECTS	166	5.10	52	8.18	114	4.36
EMPLOYMENT	711	21.86	22	3.45	689	26.34
TOTAL	3,252	100.00	636	100.00	2,616	100.00

SOURCE: COMPILED FROM SPECIAL REPORT OF PAYROLL SECTION

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

This book is due on the date indicated below, or at the expiration of a definite period after the date of borrowing, as provided by the rules of the Library or by special arrangement with the Librarian in charge.

C25(638)M50

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES



0021315558

30629 NOV 17 1980



**END OF
TITLE**